FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 MAY 1985

Egypt

Relations With Israel — Egyptian officials held two rounds of talks with a visiting Israeli delegation 15 May and a U.S. delegation attended the second session, which focused on the Tabah dispute, according to MENA. The agency cited Israeli delegation member David Kimche's comment that the two sides had drawn "a little closer on certain points," noting that both delegations reviewed their positions on Tabah, thereby allowing for better understanding of each other's views. Other issues to be covered by the talks include the Canada refugee camp in Rafah and bilateral questions like tourism and information, MENA noted.

Meanwhile, Egyptian security forces dispersed "without violence" a demonstration outside the Jewish synagogue in Cairo, arresting some 24 people, MENA reported. The demonstrators were protesting in the erroneous belief that a celebration was taking place at the synagogue marking the anniversary of the establishment of Israel, the agency said. In a related report, AFP asserted that riot police beat the demonstrators with clubs.

Defense Agreement With Jordan — Egypt and Jordan will sign a joint defense agreement, according to an Egyptian Foreign Ministry source cited by Kuwait's *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* 14 May. An Egyptian military delegation will fly to Amman next week to arrange a joint military exercise that will be an introductory step toward implementing a bilateral protocol on military cooperation, the source stated.

Sudan

The Council of Ministers declared south Sudan a disaster area in a 14 May statement reported by SUNA, appealing to Sudanese People's Liberation Army leader Colonel John Garang to abide by the Armed Forces' unilateral cease-fire while roads and railroads are used to deliver food supplies to the south. As for political parties, SUNA reported that 'Abdallah Zakariyah declared his Revolutionary Committees Movement will attempt to "incite the people to take over power," though he stressed that the movement supports the Transitional Military Council (TMC), the cabinet, and the Trade Unions Alliance. He also emphasized its "independence" from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, according to SUNA. Nevertheless a MENA report on Zakariyah's remarks cited him as saying that the movement will base its actions on Al-Qadhdhafi's *Green Book*.

Egyptian Ties — A visiting Egyptian National Democratic Party delegation met with TMC Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab 15 May and with Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub 14 May, according to SUNA. Meanwhile, former President Ja'far Numayri has applied to Saudi Arabia for a visa, sources in Cairo told AFP.

Lebanon

Terrorism — The Islamic Jihad group sent a "final warning" to the Beirut press to swap Jihad members, currently held in Kuwait, for its French and U.S. hostages, AFP reported. The Jihad claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of the UNRWA deputy director in Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio stated, although the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims also claimed responsibility, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

Syrian View — Following a series of meetings in Damascus between Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, Khaddam stated that Syria wants a "new formula" to replace the 1943 charter, and that maintaining the old formula could lead to a resumption of the war, Beirut radio disclosed.

Israel-United States

Israeli sources in Washington denied that the United States has asked Israel to allow U.S. representatives to tour Israel's nuclear reactors to ensure that U.S.-made safety switches cannot be used in the production of nuclear weapons, Jerusalem radio reported.

Libya

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, in an address to a rally in Burundi cited by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, pledged to bolster the defense capability of Burundi.

Iran

The monarchist Ariya organization claimed responsibility for the 12 May Tehran bombing in a phone call to Kuwait's *AL-QABAS*. The Mojahidin-e Khalq organization denied responsibility for the explosion, the paper noted.

DRA-Pakistan

An Afghan mujahidin missile attack against the Soviet Union's largest air base in Farah Province last week caused "heavy casualties and damage," IRNA reported. In other developments, Pakistani monitored media have not mentioned the Soviet protest over the death of Soviet soldiers in Pakistani territory, as reported by Moscow radio's Urdu service. The radio recounted the incident at an Afghan counterrevolutionaries' camp near Peshawar where captured DRA and Soviet soldiers died in "lopsided fighting" in an attempt to take over the camp.

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'Arafat Says Military Operations To Be 'Stepped Up'

MB150706 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has hailed the firm stance of the Angolan people in favor of the just struggle of the Palestinian people. In an exclusive interview with Radio Nacional de Angola in Tunis, Yasir 'Arafat said that despite the war and siege of which they were victims in Beirut and Tripoli in northern Lebanon, the Palestinian people managed to reorganize their ranks and rebuild their military, economic, and scientific installations.

Discussing the present situation of the struggle, Yasir 'Arafat said that military operations are presently being stepped up inside occupied Palestine and in southern Lebanon where Palestinian and Lebanese combatants are waging a war of attrition against the Israeli enemy. The PLO chairman said the guidelines of the struggle of the Palestinian people were the end of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, Golan, and Palestine, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital, and subsequent establishment of a confederation between the Palestinian state and Jordan.

Yasir 'Arafat condemned the racist South African policy and supported the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and legitimate representative. The solving of the problem of the independence of Namibia, based on the UN Resolution 435, was mentioned by the PLO leader as the only just solution of the Namibian issue.

'Arafat Voices Rejection of Resolution No 242

JN151730 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has reiterated the PLO's rejection of Resolution No 242. In a statement to the *WASHINGTON POST*, he said: We do not reject this resolution for the sake of rejection, but because it does not deal with the Palestinians as people who have full legitimate rights. He added: It deals with them as refugees, and the PLO is ready to accept all that falls within the framweork of international legitimacy if the United States recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

'Arafat Addresses Information Seminar in Tunis

LD152231 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 15 May 85

[Speech by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestine Revolution Forces, at the opening of the seminar on "Zionist Information and the Requirements of Arab Confrontation" organized by the General Federation of Palestinian Writers and Journalists in Tunis on 14 May 1985 — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The General Federation of Palestinian Writers and Journalists is one of the pivots on which the PLO relies. Since we are not a regime, we rely on this institution as a pivot and a base. I am happy to be here together with my brothers to participate in this symposium so that we may together state some plain facts in regard to this long and ferocious battle which our Arab nation is facing in more than one arena from the front and from Zionist information.

As you are aware, this dangerous front with which world Zionism is facing us is a natural and basic extension of the age of imperialism. I would not be exaggerating if I were to say that it is the imperialist center of this abominable face of imperialism — both old and new. We are now facing the so-called Zionist movement, which created the State of Israel in our country, Palestine, to be a bridgehead for the old and new imperialism, a bridgehead for the United States. Previously, imperialism was led by Britain. It was also a bridgehead for the German imperialism of the past. German imperialism has contributed to the success of this idea. The first to plan for this colonization was Napoleon Bonaparte, who had to retreat from the walls of the Palestinian town of Acre.

I hope my memory will help me to recall the events of some years ago so that we may remember, for example, how European imperialism moved from Hertzel and thence from [word indistinct] and Europe and handed this plan to many thinkers. And so [word indistinct] considered Zionism to be the spearhead for modern imperialism and for old and new colonialism. This idea was crystallized and put forward under a religious guise, just as was the case in our area with the so-called wars of the Crusades. But our forefathers rejected this guise and called them the Wars of the Europeans. Now exactly the same thing is happening: There is at present a campaign dressed in Jewish attire, but it is extremely far from Judaism and its heritage. The Jewish character is only a guise used for the purpose of the conflict to cover these imperialisms.

The brother commander added: Regardless of these names, I wish to link the past with the present. For no revolution or idea of struggle can triumph without linking the past, the present, and the future. In 1982 I said that we will be facing an accordion [as heard] war but nobody believed me then. I spoke also of a dark tunnel which will have a light at its end, the light of the minarets of Jerusalem. This is inevitable. It is only a question of time. Unfortunately, U.S. imperialism now and European imperialism before it found for themselves agents in the Arab region. This happened during the days of Al-Sadat and also during the seige of Beirut. These imperialist-Zionist penetrations into the Arab region took place during some bad moments in Arab history in the belief that they could realize the interests of the imperialists and the Zionists through such a plot.

Zionist information exploited these agents and continued to dominate the Arabs through penetration of the Arab information media. Therefore, we are now facing this Zionist imperialist information penetration of our Arab information.

Thus there are the Israeli, imperialist, and colonialiast campaigns aimed at making Arab citizens feel desperate. It was not by accident that when the ship *Cleopatra* was involved in a problem in an Arab port, an information campaign was mobilized and that was not by accident. Thus there was a campaign of mobilization before we reached the Arab information slave mar-

ket. I say slave market because, as in the past, the poets used to laud and praise the sultans and [word indistinct] were running information, their main concern was to praise the sultans. Zionism, imperialism, and colonialism have succeeded in creating an information media that is determined to praise those in authority. Slaves do not fight. If the information seeks to create slaves to defend the thrones, then I say that slaves cannot defend thrones. History abounds with lessons. I am saying all this so that we may define the object we should seek and how to move. I say that huge information potentials should be mobilized for our battle with the enemy.

Just note with me: How was this revolution beseiged for 88 days — this revolution which 'Abd al-Nasir said was the most noble and most honorable phenomenon — without anyone paying any attention to it under flimsy pretexts and excuses. They said that we were a democratic microbe and that Sharon would destroy us. But we were not brought up as slaves, for we have been brought up as freemen. It was the longest Arab-Israeli war, lasting 88 days, yet it is ignored by the Arab information media today. This is due to the penetration in favor of the Zionist devilish machine. Compare the Arab and Zionist information activities. This is a phenomenon which must be studied. It is our duty to study this phenomenon in depth.

Is it logical that the Israelis should publish seven books about their defeat, while the Arab geniuses could not write about our heroic stand against them? I say to those responsible for radio and television, and to the lecturers: If we are unable to face these things now, what are we to do when television transmissions begin to take place by artificial satellite. Would I not be right to ask: What have we prepared for the coming age, the age of the artificial satellite, so that we can face the Zionist information campaigns? How are we going to face them for the first time?

The Arab information media heard that I was under seige in Beirut. They heard my radio which broadcast as it moved from one street to another. We truly said that we lost 72,000 people either martyred or wounded — we and our Lebanese allies. For the first time we stripped the Zionist enemy of his credibility — not only in our eyes but within his own ranks. Right up to this very moment, the Zionist enemy has continued to conceal his real losses in southern Lebanon — indeed, not only during the 88 days, but also during the war of attrition which the Palestinians and Lebanese have waged.

Then followed the plan of cantons, and all the Lebanese leaders were taken to Lausanne in order to implement the cantons plan. They were told: You must live in cantons as is the case in Switzerland. But what they were actually plotting was balkanization, in which some of the leaders were involved. Our press then began to propagate this plan.

Furthermore, we are being made the subject of misleading information media: Muhammad Ahmad 'Ayyadi, who staged a suicide operation in southern Lebanon, comes from Tall al-Za'tar. He changed his identity to show himself as a Shi'ite so that the Palestine resistance may continue. When agreements were reached in southern Lebanon with some of the organizations which claimed to have been fighting in the south — and whom were they fighting? — the continued Palestinian fedayeen action — it became evident how important the Palestine fedayeen action was within the framework of the Lebanese-Palestinian war of attrition against the Zionist enemy.

I am saying all this to fix it in our minds. For we are not facing only a balkanization plan, but there is a much more serious plan. The enemy has been propagating it. Some Arab writers also began to talk about it. The plan states that there is no such thing as an Arab region.

What they were trying to say is that other peoples live in this region: there are in it Israelis, Aramites, Assyrians, and so on.

Unfortunately, the Arab information media has joined the talk about this plan, just as the Arab information said once that Lebanon was not Arab and this became one of the accepted facts of the Arab Lebanese information media. This was leaked to us from the European and Zionist information media. After the defeat of the Israelis in Lebanon, they came to us with a new lie: that missiles were in the Golan and the Negev.

No sooner had they said this, then all the Arab papers rushed to state the same thing. But we in the PLO said this many years ago. We must draw up a plan. I ask all my brothers to help draw up this plan and build it up together, brick by brick and stone by stone. How can we face the threat of the Zionist information campaigns? Zionist information is spread internationally and backed by a devilish machine: the U.S. imperialist machine and that of some of the European imperialists.

As my brother Lakhdar Ibrahimi stated, the devilish strategic alliance comprises Pretoria, Tel Aviv, and Washington. How can we stage a counter-information campaign?

All we need do is embark on an economic boycott so that American goods will not be allowed to invade our markets. The writers and journalists of this Arab nation must draw up a gentleman's agreement because of the inability of governments to take action.

This is because the writers and journalists are the radiant faction in our nation, and so they must decide on what to concentrate the information campaign this year and next year so that we can achieve the objectives we aspire to. We will inevitably attain our objectives.

I ask you today: Where is Hitler? Where is America in Vietnam? Where is France in North Africa? Where are all these? They have all gone. This is because the will of the people comes from the will of God and it will always triumph. I also wish to talk about the Israeli lobby — that lobby which the information media have painted as a bogey.

I do not want to belittle it, for it has roots in America. Finally, I must say that Arab governments must have a concentrated information plan within the framework of the Arab League.

In conclusion, brother Abu Ammar said: I am happy to meet here in the fold of this country and under the auspices of my brother leader and commander, Habib Bourguiba, who embraced the PLO when it could not find a place to go to.

EL MOUDJAHID Interviews Fatah's Khalil al-Wazir

PM160837 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French
12 May 85 p 16

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Khalil al-Wazir, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Jihad, by Mohammed Larbi — date and place not given]

[Text] *EL MOUDJAHID*: U.S. envoy Richard Murphy recently ended a tour of the Near East. Secretary of State George Shultz is also expected. Washington is apparently preparing to propose its solution to the conflict.

Abu Jihad: Through Richard Murphy's second visit and the one which George Shultz is due to make, the U.S. Administration has suggested to Jordan that it should start negotiations in which Palestinians not known as members of the PLO would participate. Our organization has remained attached to the agreement with Jordan, which establishes that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative which should participate on an equal footing, like any other delegation. During its Baghdad meeting on 16 April the PLO rejected this proposal. Murphy tried to attack the PLO once again. Even the leading Palestinians he met in the occupied territories rejected that proposal. This means that the U.S. policy toward us has not changed. Washington is still ignoring the Palestinian people's national rights and is increasing its aid to Israel through both the strategic agreement and the creation of the free trade area, and through the billions of dollars it is giving Israel.

We do not think that this position has changed, and it is the whole Near East question which is being kept out of any real effort. This course is favored by the position of some Arab regimes. And the Arab world's divisions are preventing it from forming a force capable of exerting pressure to bring about a change in the American attitude. No, we do not expect anything from the United States because we know from experience that it will not do anything. Shultz' visit will not add anything new.

EL MOUDJAHID: The fighting which broke out in Sidon on 18 March did not spare the two Palestinian refugee camps in the region. The Israeli troops also invaded the refugee camps in southern Lebanon many times. Although the Palestinian leaders have alerted the United Nations, particularly to ensure the protection of these camps, what can such actions by the Lebanese right mean?

Abu Jihad: To answer this we must recall the aim of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. It was to destroy the PLO's political and military infrastructure and force our fighters to withdraw from that country. In addition Sharon planned to complete his war in Lebanon in 48 hours, but it lasted 88 days thanks to the heroic resistance of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

When Beirut was evacuated, there were promises and guarantees from the United States and the multinational force. Those promises were not kept: The Sabra and Shatila massacres were carried out by the Phalangists in collusion with the Zionist forces, and the effects of this butchery are still acutely felt.

Recently, and during the Israeli withdrawal from Beirut and then from Sidon, it was feared that there would be more butchery to push the refugees even further into exile.

The PLO has made several appeals in connection with these dangers and has asked for steps to be taken to protect the camps. Limited action was started. But we Palestinians had to reorganize the life of these camps and increase their military capability. During the Israeli withdrawal from Sidon, an agreement was reached between the 'Ayn al-Hulwah village committee and the Sidon authorities who asked us not to take any initiative yet. And when the Lebanese Forces began to bomb our camps and the number of Palestinians killed was increasing, we began to defend ourselves. This crime claimed hundreds of lives and forced thousands of others to flee the region.

The Lebanese Forces are acting in collaboration with Israel, whose troops regularly invade the Al-Bass and Burj al-Shamali camps (very close to Tyre). And we are still afraid of the actions which these fascist elements might take, because the Palestinians regularly pay with their lives, and we still attach importance to legitimacy. All this forces us to be more vigilant because we have been experiencing the same situation in Lebanon for 10 years. In addition the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp has a heroic past. In 1982, faced with the Zionist troops sweeping toward Beirut, the camp fought the vanguard troops and forced them to slow down. An Israeli journalist wrote about that under the headline "The Palestinian Surprise," stating in particular that the three Israeli battalions were due to reach Beirut in 48 hours but were held back for 72 hours. That completely upset the Israeli strategists' plans. It is therefore perfectly natural that we should increase the camp's capacity, improve its inhabitants' living conditions, and give it political protection.

EL MOUDJAHID: You have just mentioned the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. What do you think of that?

Abu Jihad: The Zionist plan was to impose on Lebanon a regime allied to Israel, and Bashir al-Jumayyil was able to impose that. But the resistance in southern Lebanon forced radical changes in these plans. It forced a withdrawal through its sacrifices. Of course the figure of 650 soldiers killed announced by Tel Aviv is lower than the real Israeli losses. It is thus the heroic resistance of the Lebanese which forced the Israeli troops to withdraw. The Palestinians felt obliged to take part in that resistance. That was because Palestinians were still being held in Al-Ansar. In the past 5 months, 56 Palestinians have died in operations against the Zionist troops. We are proud of the fight put up by the Lebanese and of their heroism and we are proud to be part of it.

EL MOUDJAHID: There are still problems, and they make it impossible to strengthen the resistance's unity. Is there any initiative aimed at overcoming this obstacle?

Abu Jihad: The PLO went through a difficult period before it was able to hold the 17th PNC session in Amman. Those problems tended to paralyze Palestinian institutions and prevent any national Palestinian decision. The 17th PNC session proved a starting point for a new diplomatic offensive and for reaffirming the legitimacy of the new political leadership. Some regimes

have set up a National Salvation Front to counter the decision of the legitimate authority. The murder of Fahd al-Kawasimah is part of this plan condemned by the Arab masses. As a resistance movement we are anxious to end the inter-Palestinian disputes which deflect us from the real battle front. However, this situation continues and we ask our brothers in the Democratic Alliance to oppose any dispute. These problems will certainly disappear when relations between the PLO and Syria improve.

EL MOUDJAHID: Are efforts being made to improve these relations?

Abu Jihad: Our relations with Syria are still delicate and difficult. It must be remembered that the Palestinian people have fought for a long time for the right to make independent decisions. We do not want to lose that and we want our relations with Syria to be normal. We regularly appeal for our attention to be focused on Israel, our only enemy. We do not want any other enemy.

EL MOUDJAHID: There is a great deal of talk about a Jordanian-Palestinian plan. Its content has prompted various reactions. What are the points of disagreement?

Abu Jihad: As soon as the PLO ceased to have the right to a presence in Lebanon and Syria it fought to have a presence in Jordan, which has the longest border with Palestine. In addition there is a large Palestinian community (1.5 million people) living there. Another 800,000 Palestinians live on the occupied West Bank, with 450,000 in Gaza and 600,000 in Galilee. Contact with the population had to be maintained. The agreement with Jordan, based on the Fes Arab summit resolutions, relates only to the diplomatic sphere. Its main points do not include any concession (self-determination for the Palestinian people, an independent state...) And there is no secret clause. In addition this agreement procured facilities for Palestinians long cut off from their families living in Jordan. We want relations with that country to be normal. It will be a joint diplomatic approach. Missions will therefore shortly be sent to a number of countries. In addition the agreement with Jordan does not constitute an axis at all, and we reject that idea. We are against the politics of axes. We simply agreed that a diplomatic initiative was necessary.

EL MOUDJAHID: Let us return, if you do not mind, to the situation in the occupied territories, and ask what is the military and political outlook?

Abu Jihad: Since the occupation of the West Bank, the occupier has been indulging in constant reprisals against the Arab populations to confiscate their land and establish new colonies. They are bringing in immigrants (such as the Falashas) to inhabit these colonies. They are stepping up their repression to force the Palestinians to leave their homeland. Hundreds of farms and industrial complexes have been ruined by exorbitant taxes. Tens of thousands of Palestinians have experienced Zionist prisons. Mosques have been profaned. But the people are resisting so as not to lose their land. Even the Palestinian detainees are making every effort to inform international opinion of their fight.

In addition, military resistance inside the occupied territories is continuing. The number of operations carried out in 1983 was 274, and it rose to 280 in 1984. General Moshe Levy, Israeli chief of staff, said that in the past 10 months there have been 1,907 incidents regarded as attacks on security, including 272 military operations or attempted operations. This year up to the end of April there have been 112 operations. They include operation "'Ayn al-Hulwah Martyrs," which consisted in landing on the Tel Aviv coast and attacking Israeli military buildings. It caused disarray within the Israeli General Staff, which issued an increasing number of communiques — all conflicting — to make people believe that there had been no landing when one really had taken place. Israeli censorship imposed a blackout on this heroic operation. We Palestinians think that it was 60 percent successful. We should have further details soon, as soon as the survivors have been transferred to prisons. An Israeli military correspondent recognized the scale of this operation, stating there were large numbers of Palestinian fedayeen and they had considerable equipment.

He said that "after" the fighting in Lebanon the PLO lost its infrastructure and its capabilities for a time. These real capabilities must no longer be neglected since they have been increased. Experience and resources are no longer enough. Luck has become an important factor, and the Israeli Navy had more luck because it succeeded in detecting the ship which brought the fedayeen to the scene." [Quotemarks as published] In our view this operation is merely a link in the chain of the armed struggle. The latter will be stepped up because the PLO is convinced that there can be no political solution. The U.S. Administration is determined to pursue its policy toward the Palestinian people. All the successive Israeli leaders, who are all alike, moreover, continue to deny the existence of the Palestinians and are stepping up their struggle against our people. The latter have no choice but to continue their armed struggle despite the problems, for instance the borders closed to us and the stabs in the back which we receive. We are therefore determined to struggle and sacrifice ourselves without any hesitation for our homeland's independence.

Arabsat Faces 'Severe Technical Problems'

JN160652 Amman JERUSALEM STAR in English 16-22 May 85 pp 1, 24

[Text] Amman — After more than three months since the launching of the first Arab communication satellite into space, a number of unexpected problems and faulty equipment have thus far prevented the Arab financiers from using the satellite. The Arabsat I dilemma has forced the Arabsat Corp. to review its decision to launch Arabsat II next month.

A defect in the southwing, a guiding and controlling equipment that would not function, and faults in two of the liner channels in the Arabsat are factors that account for the inefficient performance of the first Arab Satellite launched 97 days ago. Reportedly launched successfully from French Guyana on an Ariane rocket under the supervision of the European Space Agency, the communciation satellite faces severe technical problems that are proving very difficult to rectify. And these problems have delayed the launching of the second satellite for six months, so a thorough examination of all parts could be made.

The Director General of the Telecommunciations Corporation Mr Mohammed Shaid Ismail in a lecture at the Yarmouk University on Tuesday lay bare the deficiencies in the Arabsat. The first technical problem of the satellite, he said, was with its southwing. Originally, the north and south wings should have opened simultaneously after 112 hours and seven minutes of the blasteff. These wings carry thousands of cells that change the solar thermal energy into electricity. Contrary to expectation, only the northwing opened easily in orbit.

Nevertheless, the defect has since been corrected and the south wing is now open, thanks to the efforts of Aerospatial, the company that built the satellite. But when everyone thought all was well with Arabsat, there was yet another problem. A special apparatus which guides and controls the satellite to its geo-stationary position in orbit, which is 19 degrees east of the Greenwich line and 36,000 kilometres above the equator, also developed faults. The apparatus, known as the "dira," transmits the movement of the satellite to the earth control station.

When the Arabsat reached near its geo-stationary position, all apparatus were put off because they were not needed. but later, when the control station sent directions, they did not respond. Then an earth control tried to communicate with the reserve apparatus, which also developed faults.

The third defect involved two of the 25 liner channels, which became inoperative as a result of the satellite's exposure to severe cold (about minus 160 degrees centigrade) when control over its direction was lost. The remote control and guiding system in the satellite were supposed to safeguard it from excessive solar heat and cold, and to act against the earth's gravitational power. The "dira" functions on electricity, while the remote control and guiding system operates on oil. Therefore it is suspected that fuel exhaustion could be the reason for the failure of the systems.

According to Mr Islamil, Aerospatial is trying to reprogramme the additional systems to compensate for the loss of the dira box this month, and they are optimistic that they will succeed. In Jordan, the earth satellite station at Baq'a is in contact with the Arabsat and operators there are aware of the Arabsat's unbalanced state. A report issued by the chairman of Aierospatial said it is very unusual for two apparatus to be defective on a satellite.

"The crucial decision that may be taken by the Arabsat Corporation in the next few days is whether it goes on to launch the second satellite on 12 June on the U.S. space shuttle or it waits for Aierospatial to identify the causes of the defects," said Mr Ismail. In the event of that, the Arabsat Coporation may be liable to pay fines for the delay to the tune of $25 million.

Further on GCC Finance Committee Meetings

Meetings Resume

GF150946 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The GCC Financial and Economic Cooperation Committee resumed its meetings today at the GCC Secretariat under Jasim al-Khurafi, Kuwaiti minister of finance and economy.

The committee, which is meeting at the level of the GCC ministers of finance and economy, began its meetings yesterday.

Meetings Conclude

GF151046 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The GCC Financial and Economic Cooperation Committee concluded its meetings today at the GCC Secretariat, in the presence of the ministers of finance and economy in the GCC countries.

Ministers Leave Riyadh

GF151502 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1435 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Riyadh, 15 May (SPA) — Ahmad Hamid al-Ta'ir, UAE minister of state for financial and industrial affairs; Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, Bahraini minister of finance and national economy; and Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Zawawi, Omani deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs, left Riyadh this evening after participating in the ninth session of the GCC Financial and Economic Cooperation Committee which ended at the GCC General Secretariat earlier today.

They were seen off at the airport by Muhammad Abd al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, GCC Secretary General; and a number of officials at the Finance and National Economy Ministry and at the GCC General Secretariat.

Jasim al-Khurafi, Kuwaiti finance and national economy minister, also left Riyadh this evening after chairing the meetings of the GCC Financial and Economic Cooperation Committee. He was seen off at the airport by Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; and a number of officials at the Finance and National Economy Ministry and the GCC General Secretariat.

'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari minister of finance and oil, left Riyadh this evening after taking part in the meetings of the GCC Financial and Economic Cooperation Committee.

He was seen off at the airport by Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; and a number of officials at the Finance and National Economy Ministry and the GCC General Secretariat.

KUWAIT

Amir, Defense Minister Attend Cadet Graduation

GF151216 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
14 May 85 p 1

[Excerpt] HH the amir and supreme commander of the army and the armed forces yesterday attended the graduation ceremony of the 16th batch of cadet officers.

The ceremony was attended by HH the crown prince and prime minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, the army chief of staff, Major General 'Abdallah Faraj al-Qanim, ministers and members of the National Assembly.

HH the amir was received by the defense minister and the chief of staff who presented to him the assistants and the commanders of the land, air and naval forces.

After a military parade, the senior instructor of the military college, Col. Farhan Sultan read the names of the distinguished graduates among Kuwaiti cadet officers, those from the national guards and the GCC states.

Col. Sultan said that out of 185 students, 156 cadets had successfully graduated. They included five cadets from Bahrain, five from Qatar and seven from the national guards.

The amir presented token gifts and certificates of merit to the graduates.

"I feel proud of those cadets" Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah said after the ceremony. He said he hoped that parents would encourage their sons to join the army for the defense of the country's security.

"This is my feeling as a parent, as a responsible Kuwaiti and as defense minister," Shaykh Salim said.

The graduation of any military batch at whatever level meant more strength and security for Kuwait, Shaykh Salim said.

"Asked on Kuwait's force now operating with other Gulf units, Shaykh Salim said the number of participating men is not the issue as we can send more and more if the need arises.

He said military coordination in the Gulf region was well underway and added: "We will continue to look for better equipment." He said a Hungarian delegation was currently in Kuwait with samples.

"We have chosen this time of year to test their arms and ascertain their suitability for our climate," Shaykh Salim said. "If we find the Hungarian equipment suitable we will take it, otherwise they will have to develop it themselves for future use," he said.

QATAR

Jordan's King Husayn Visits Doha 15 May

Arrives in Doha

GF151302 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Doha, 15 May (WAKH) — King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan arrived in Doha today on a brief visit to Qatar within the framework of his tour of a number of the region's countries.

Foremost of those who welcomed the Jordanian king upon his arrival were Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar; Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister; and a number of Qatari officials.

During his visit, King Husayn is accompanied by Zayd al-Rifa'i, Jordanian prime minister; and Mirwan al-Qasim, chief of the Jordanian Royal Court.

Talks With Amir

GF151500 Doha QNA in Arabic 1310 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Doha, 15 May (QNA) — Official talks were held today between Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani and His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan who is currently visiting Doha.

The talks were attended by Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister; and Zayd al-Rifa'i, Jordanian prime minister.

Chief of the Jordanian Royal Court Mirwan al-Qasim said that the talks concentrated on the recent developments in the Arab and international arena; the joint Jordanian -Palestinian delegation's visit to the PRC, which took place last week; the results of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to the region; and also the expected results of the visits that will be made soon by the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to France and a number of European countries.

He said that the Jordanian king's visit to Qatar is within the framework of the continued consultations and contacts between the the countries and it is significant because it precedes King Husayn's upcoming visit to the United States which will take place at the end of this month.

Concluding his statement, the Jordanian official said that the talks were held in an amicable atmosphere and that the views were similar on all issues discussed.

Departs for Abu Dhabi

GF151610 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1440 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Jordanian King Husayn today left Doha for Abu Dhabi following a short visit to Qatar as part of his tour of a number of the region's states. During his visit, the Jordanian monarch held discussions on the latest developments in the Arab arena, the Gulf region, and the Palestinian issue with Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani and highranking Qatari officials.

King Husayn was seen off by Shaykh Khalifah.

Amir Meets With French President's Envoy

GF151052 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] His Highness the Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from His Excellency French President Francois Mitterrand.

The message was delivered by Francois de Christopher, special adviser to the French president, during his meeting today with the amir at Al-Doha Palace today.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister.

QNA has learned that the letter deals with a number of issues of mutual interest and the French view of them. Foremost among these are the Middle East issue and the situation in the region.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Receives Somali President's Message

GF151354 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1138 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 15 May (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has received a message from His Excellency Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre.

The message was delivered to His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, during his meeting today with Hasan Abdallahi Farah, the Somali justice minister . 'Abdallah Hajj 'Abd al-Rahman, the Somali ambassador to the Kingdom, attended the meeting.

The Somali minister arrived in Jeddah last night on a visit to the Kingdom lasting several days.

Crown Prince Interveiwed on Regional Issues

GF111416 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, has stressed that the GCC march has taken a big stride in fulfilling the hopes of the region's states, their peoples, and the Arab nation which is aspiring to unite. In an interview with the Kuwaiti magazine *AL-MAJALIS*, that was published by *AL-JAZIRAH* today, he said: The GCC has been established to fulfill the aspirations of the region's and the Arab people. The GCC has become a constant base, a fundamental pillar, and a good nucleus for unity among the peoples of the region.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, he said: We and the Arab Gulf states have done all we can for our brothers in Iraq and Iran in order to end the painful bloodshed between the two neighboring Muslim nations. We have spared no efforts in this regard to help within the framework of the past and present efforts of the ICO, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations. We call on the brothers in Iran to respond, as Iraq has, to the good efforts to put an end to this war.

He continued: When we felt that the war was following a new course aimed at occupying Iraqi territory, which is an Arab territory, we all declared our support for Iraq. The support and aid we give to Iraq stems from national responsibilities. Despite that, we are prepared to continue to do all that we can to render the efforts directed toward ending the war and solving the pending problems between the two neighboring countries successful in the interest of their Muslim peoples.

On the Lebanese situation, he said: The Kingdom has done all it can to end bloodshed among the sons of one country and it is still continuing its efforts in this regard. He expressed hope that, as the Israeli withdrawal is approaching its end, the brothers in Lebanon will place the interests of Lebanon before all other considerations and work together to solve their country's crisis.

On the Palestinian issue, he said: We have made it clear that we support that which the Palestinian people themselves want. He stressed that the Kingdom is adhering to the resolutions of the Arab summit and the Fes summit concerning the Palestinian issue. He expressed hope that God will make the Palestinian brothers successful in achieving their unity and goals. He added: We support that which the Palestinian people want for themselves. The Kingdom does not impose its opinion on others and it is ready to help the Palestinians to agree on a united stand within the moves aimed at finding a solution for the Palestinian issue.

Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz spoke about some aspects of the comprehensive progress witnessed by the Kingdom and said that the Kingdom's policy has been to concentrate on varying income resources in order to lessen dependence on oil. He added: Thanks to this policy, the Kingdom has been able to establish a huge base and benefit from the various qualities of our country. Agricultural output has greatly increased and the most modern industrial cities have been built in Al-Jaubayl, Yanbu', and Rabigh, whose products are being distributed to all parts of the world.

He added: The Kingdom's exports are not limited to oil, but include chemical fertilizers whose production has increased from 24,000 tons to 850,000 tons at less cost than those for similar products in the West. He stressed that the new 5-year plan recently announced by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz forms one of the aspirations for achieving a society of prosperity and progress in our country. He emphasized the importance of direct contact between the ruler and the ruled in the Saudi regime and said: It is a ladder climbed by our fathers and one of the features of Saudi society. We have been recruited to serve our people starting from solving their small problems and ending with administering the affairs of leadership at various levels.

Jordanian Royal Court Chief Concludes Visit

GF150826 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0410 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 14 May (SPA) — His Excellency Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Jordanian Royal Court, left Jeddah today following a brief visit to the Kingdom during which he met with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister. They discussed bilateral relations and the situation in the region.

He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; and Salim Sunbul, director of the Foreign Ministry branch in the western region.

UAE

Jordan's King Husayn Visits Abu Dhabi

Arrives in Abu Dhabi

GF151924 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1745 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 May (WAM) — His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan arrived in the country tonight on a 1-day visit to the UAE. UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan was foremost of those who welcomed him upon his arrival from Doha.

Talks With President

GF152010 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 May (WAKH) — A session of talks between UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and King Husayn of Jordan was held in Abu Dhabi today.

On the UAE side, the talks were attended by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayd, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy commander in chief of the UAE Armed Forces; Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, deputy prime minister; Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid; Ahmad Khalifah al-Suwaydi, the president's representative; and 'Abdallah al-Shurafa, UAE ambassador in Amman: On the Jordanian side the meeting was attended by Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister; Mirwan al-Qasim, chief of the Jordanian Royal Court; and 'Amir 'Abd al-Qadir Shamut, Jordanian ambassador to the UAE.

WAM carried a statement made by an official source following the session of talks who said that during the talks the current Arab situation and the importance of bolstering joint Arab work in the upcoming phase were reviewed.

The source said that the talks dealt with the efforts that are being exerted in order to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, particularly the developments in the Palestinian issue in light of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move and the results of the Jordanian King's talks during his current tour of the region; this is in addition to discussion about the situation in the Gulf region, the developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and other international issues.

The talks also dealt with bolstering fraternal relations between the two countries in various fields.

The talks will continue tomorrow in a meeting that will be held between the two leaders.

French President's Envoy Visits 15 May

Arrives in Abu Dhabi

GF150914 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0638 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 May (WAM) — Francois de Christopher, political adviser to the French president, arrived in the UAE today for a short visit.

The French envoy is carrying a message to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the president, from His Excellency French President Francois Mitterrand.

He was received at the airport by Hamad al-Madfa', health minister, and Patrick Lamentini, French charge d'affaires in the UAE.

Meets With President

GF151100 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from His Excellency French President Francois Mitterrand which includes an invitation to visit France. His highness has gratefully accepted it. The date of the visit will be determined later.

The message also included the desire of the French president to develop relations between the two countries in various fields, since France attaches great importance to cooperation with the UAE for the sake of peace and stability in the Gulf region and the Middle East.

The message was delivered by French envoy Francois de Christopher during his meeting with the president at Al-Mushrif Palace today. The meeting was attended by Ahmad Khalifah al-Suwaydi, the president's representative; and Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources.

Francois de Christopher left the country following a brief visit to the UAE which lasted several hours.

President's Talks With Saudi King Reviewed

GF151146 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 15 May 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, returned home last night from Saudi Arabia after a three-day visit and talks with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Earlier yesterday Shaykh Zayid had further talks at his residence in Jeddah with King Fahd on the Arab situation in general and the developments of the Palestinian issue on the Arab and international level in light of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves, an official source said.

He said the two leaders also reviewed the results of the visit of King Husayn of Jordan to Saudi Arabia and his talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on efforts to find a settlement to the Arab-Zionist conflict and achieve a just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

The source said the talks dealt with the Iraq-Iran war and the necessity of putting an end to the conflict peacefully.

The source said the talks covered ways of promoting bilateral ties within the framework of the AGCC and achieving the aspirations of the region's people for stability and prosperity.

Shaykh Zayid expressed satisfaction over the "positive outcome" of his three meetings with the Saudi monarch, which he said reflected the identical views shared by the two sisterly countries on various issues toward common goals and interests.

PDRY

YAR Education Minister Al-'Amri Visits 14 May

Arrives in Aden

GF141406 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Brother Dr Husayn 'Abdallah al-'Amri, minister of education in the northern part of the homeland, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Aden today. His visit, which will last for several days, comes in response to an invitation by Brother Dr Hasan Ahmad al-Sallami, member of the Central Committee and minister of education.

In a statement to ANA, Dr al-'Amri said that he will present an oral message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, from his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. He also said that during his visit, he will hold discussions with officials at the Ministry of Education on education issues concerning the unification of curricula in the two parts and what has already been achieved.

Dr al-'Amri was received at the airport by Brother Dr al-Sallami and a number of officials of the Ministry of Education.

Received by Chairman

GF151408 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] This afternoon Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received in his office at the YSP Central Committee Secretariat Brother Husayn 'Abdallah al-'Amri, minister of education in the northern part of the

homeland; Al-'Amri conveyed to the brother secretary general an oral message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

During the meeting, they reviewed the progress of the work of the joint educational committees, and the coordination and exchange of expertise in this field.

The meeting was attended by Brother Dr Hasan Ahmad al-Salami, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of education.

French Official Baylet Visits Aden 15 May

Arrives in Aden

GF151506 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 15 May

[Text] Jean-Michel Baylet, French secretary of state at the Ministry of External Relations, and his delegation arrived in Aden today on a short working visit. During his visit, he will hold talks with brother officials in the YSP on bilateral friendly relations.

He was received at the airport by Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah, deputy foreign minister, and the French ambassador in Aden.

Received by Prime Minister

GF152002 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Today Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, received at his office Jean-Michel Baylet, French secretary of state at the Ministry of External Relations. During the meeting, they discussed, reviewed, and exchanged opinions on the most important political and international developments, especially the latest developments of the Palestinian issue, the Lebanese situation, and the Iraq-Iran war. They also discussed issues concerning bilateral cooperation and ways of improving it.

The prime minister stressed that relations between our country and France are cordial and good. He also expressed the desire of our country's government to develop relations with France in the economic and trade fields on the bases of mutual interests and benefits.

On his side, Baylet emphasized his great pleasure in visiting the PDRY and meeting the prime minister. He expressed the desire of his country's government to develop, for the better, relations with the PDRY. He also expressed his hope that relations between the two countries will improve.

The meeting was also attended by Brother Muhammad 'Imayah, deputy foreign minister.

Korean Workers Party Delegation Visits

Arrives in Aden

GF141504 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] A delegation of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] arrived in Aden today on a visit to the PDRY that will last several days. The delegation is led by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the KWP Central Committee External Affairs Department. This visit comes in response to an invitation by the YSP Central Committee within the framework of bolstering relations between the two friendly parties and countries.

During its visit, the DPRK delegation will hold discussions with the YSP delegation on strengthening ties between the two parties and will sign a cooperation treaty. The delegation was received at the airport by Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; Comrade Myong Chang-son, DPRK ambassador in Aden; and a number of officials of the YSP Central Committee Secretariat.

Received by Foreign Minister

GF151406 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, met in his office this morning with Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee External Affairs Department.

During the meeting, they discussed friendly bilateral relations and ways of consolidating them, international and Arab developments, and issues of mutual concern.

Foreign Minister Receives Soviet, Libyan Envoys

Soviet Ambassador

GF151355 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, received in his office this morning Comrade Vladislav Petrovich Zhukov, Soviet ambassador in Aden.

During the meeting, they discussed friendly bilateral relations, and the Arab and international situation.

Libyan Charge d'Affaires

GF151404 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, received in his office this afternoon Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Salim, Libyan charge d'affaires in Aden.

During the meeting, he delivered a message to Brother al-Dali from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution addressed to his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. They also discussed fraternal relations and means for enhancing them.

Defense Minister Returns From YAR 15 May
GF151620 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Brother Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Political Bureau and PDRY defense minister, and his accompanying delegation arrived by sea today from Sanaa after attending the military exercise "Al-Fajr" carried out by the Armed Forces in the northern part of the homeland last Monday.

During his visit, the brother defense minister delivered a message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, in the northern part of the homeland.

The Brother defense minister and the accompanying delegation visited the Governorates of Ayb and Ta'izz where he saw current development projects. During his visit, he was accompanied by Brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state for unity affairs; Lieutenant Muhammad Haytham, deputy chief of the general staff for mobilization and militia affairs; the Air Force commander; the commander of the armored forces; and the artillery commander.

YAR

Further on Visit of French Official Baylet

Received by President
GF151430 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office today Jean-Michel Baylet, French secretary of state at the Ministry of External Relations, who is currently visiting the country.

He conveyed to the president the greetings of French President Francois Mitterrand. During the visit, bilateral relations and the means to develop them were discussed.

At the end of the meeting, the president asked the French secretary of state to convey his greetings to the French president.

The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; 'Ali Muhammad al-Anisi, director of the President's Office; and the French charge d'affaires in Sanaa.

Departs Sanaa
GF151504 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpt] Jean-Michel Baylet, French secretary of state at the Ministry of External Relations, left Sanaa today following a 3-day visit to our country. During his visit he held talks with concerned officials on bostering current cooperation between the two countries in the economic and technical fields.

Deputy President Receives Soviet Ambassador
GF151830 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpt] 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, deputy president, chairman of the Constitutent People's Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee, today received Anatoliy Ivanovich Filev, Soviet ambassador in Sanaa. He discussed with him the cordial relations between the two countries and the means of developing them. SABA' NEWS AGENCY learned that during the meeting the Soviet ambassador handed the deputy president a copy of the appeal directed by the Soviet Union to the people, parliaments, and governments of the world on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism.

PDRY Defense Minister, Delegation Departs
GF151612 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpt] Brigadier General Salih Muslim Qasim, member of the YSP Political Bureau and defense minister; Mahmud 'Abdallah al-'Ushaysh, minister of state for unity affairs in the southern part of the homeland; and the accompanying delegation left Ta'izz for Aden today after attending part of the "Al-Fajr" military exercises.

Official Leaves for Jeddah With Message for King
GF142030 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the Consultative Council and the Standing Committee, left Sanaa for Jeddah today on a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

During the visit, he will deliver a message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

Mubarak Describes Shultz' Talks to NDP Meeting

PM151157 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 13 May 85 pp 1, 11

[Huda Tawfiq report: "Mubarak After His Talks With Shultz: The United States Is Now More Agreeable to Dialogue With Jordanian-Palestinian Delegation"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday President Husni Mubarak held important talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The talks centered on the peace process and the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, which is still a point of disagreement. The discussions also broached bilateral relations, described by Shultz as excellent, as well as Egyptian-Israeli relations, Sudan, and Lebanon.

During his meeting with the NDP parliamentary group of the Consultative Council yesterday President Mubarak said the talks covered the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, over which there is still some disagreement.

He also said that the United States expressed willingness to accept a delegation including Palestinians who are PNC members, but then statements were made to the effect that this would mean PLO members. Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir insisted on these statements and caused a problem by maintaining that the PNC members are PLO members.

The president added that the problem regarding the formation of the delegation is still there, but the principle of dialogue with a joint delegation is more acceptable now and the United States is more understanding of the situation and the fact that it is impossible to divide the Palestinians into PLO members and non-PLO members.

The president also said that his talks in the United States also covered this point. We are still tackling the issue, he said. He expressed the belief that the problem can be solved and thus set things in motion.

Shultz told reporters aboard his aircraft: We must find Palestinian personalities capable of genuinely representing the Palestinians, people with an acceptable background to join the peace process.

Mubarak Leaves Cairo for Visit to Turkey 15 May

NC150727 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 15 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife left Cairo this morning for Ankara on a 3-day visit to Turkey. The president was seen off by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies; Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Consultative Council speaker; Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy prime minister and minister of higher education and scientific rearch; Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; ministers; the charge d'affaires and members of the Turkish Embassy; and the [word indistinct] ambassador in Cairo.

Reportage on Visit

For Ankara and Cairo reportage on the visit to Turkey by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, including his banquet speech and that of Turkish President Kenan Evran, see the Turkey section of the 16 May Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

President Mubarak Interviewed on Turkish Relations

NC150930 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 12 May 85 pp 1, 12

[Interview with President Husni Mubarak by correspondent M. Ali Kislali at the presidential palace in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Kislali] I attended the Casablanca Islamic summit conference last year on assignment for my paper. I observed how hard the Turkish delegation, headed by President Kenan Evren, worked to secure Egypt's return to the Islamic conference. Apparently, the two countries which have had strained relations in the past, are now approaching each other. Would you comment on this? How do you view the future of relations between Egypt and Turkey?

[Mubarak] Our relations have gone through good times as well as bad times. Let us put aside the bad days and concentrate on the future. We are completely familiar with the efforts exerted by your president and the Turkish delegation at the Islamic conference. This pleased us immensely. Let me put it quite clearly: Turkey is a great country. I am very happy that I am going to visit your country. We strongly desire to improve our relations with Turkey. Both countries are Islamic. We can cooperate in various areas in the interest of the Egyptian and Turkish people. Many Egyptians now go to Turkey as tourists and businessmen. I believe that we can further improve our relations in the future.

[Kislali] Apart from trade, can the two countries establish cooperation on defense issues?

[Mubarak] I would prefer not to discuss defense issues at the moment. I can, however, say that beneficial bilateral cooperation can be established in many areas.

[Kislali] How do you view the rapprochement policies of Turkish governments toward Islamic countries over recent years?

[Mubarak] I consider this as quite natural, because Turkey is an Islamic country. We never forget this fact.

[Kislali] Can it be assumed that Turkey and Egypt share identical views on Middle East issues?

[Mubarak] Yes. We both have relations with Israel. We also have a similar approach toward the settlement of issues in the Middle East. The same thing can be said about our attitude toward Palestine.

[Kislali] You are getting considerable aid from the United States. How does this aid affect your relations? What do they expect from you in return?

[Mubarak] It improves relations and establishes friendship. What else can they expect?

[Kislali] They may expect military cooperation.

[Mubarak] We don't cooperate militarily with the United States. We buy a large portion of our arms from them, but they are not allowed to use our forces against any country in the region. Such an issue has never come up.

[Kislali] Now that we have come to military issues, may I ask: There has been talk in the past few years that you are going to sell us two squadrons of F-4 Phantoms, but somehow this has never materialized. What are the obstacles?

[Mubarak] Yes, talks have stopped for the past 6 months. You must find the money for these planes. We paid the United States for these planes. Find the money, then come and see us. We are not a very wealthy nation. If we were wealthy, we could afford to let you pay us whenever you could.

[Kislali] Has Greece also offered to purchase these planes? Are they likely to get them?

[Mubarak] They asked for some of the planes that you wanted to buy. Both sides eventually lost interest, so, we started using the planes.

[Kislali] How do you view the Cyprus question?

[Mubarak] I know how much importance Turkey attaches to this question. We believe that Turkey and Greece should come to the negotiating table to discuss this issue. We favor the settlement of this issue through negotiations.

[Kislali] As you know, Turkey keeps suggesting negotiations, but Papandreou refuses.

[Mubarak] I am now going to your country and I will be briefed by the Turkish authorities on this matter. Since our relations with both countries are good, we will do what we can in this respect.

[Kislali] I don't want to embarrass you, but may I ask: Do you believe that Turkey poses a threat to any country in the region?

[Mubarak] No, I don't think so. I haven't heard such a thing. I haven't heard that the Turkish Government threatens any country. There is a situation between your country and Greece that stems from a misunderstanding. This does not mean that Turkey threatens Greece. We have never looked at the matter from this angle.

[Kislali] How do you evaluate the Iran-Iraq war and Turkey's attitude?

[Mubarak] You are neighbors of both countries: We are far away. You views may be more appropriate. All we can say is that both countries are wasting their resources. The best thing they can do is to abandon fighting and start talking. Turkey can be a very suitable mediator; it can play a better role than other countries.

[Kislali] After your visit to Turkey, President Evren might visit Egypt.

[Mubarak] Quite naturally. He always has a standing invitation from us. He will be most welcomed.

Further on Israeli Delegation's Visit to Cairo

Talks Begin

NC151152 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Giza, 15 May (MENA) — Egyptian-Israeli talks on pending problems between the two countries and on ways to give an impetus to the Middle East peace process began today at the Mina House Hotel in Giza.

The Egyptian delegation was led by Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, the assistant foreign minister, and the Israeli delegation by General Avraham Tamir.

A U.S. delegation will take part in the talks only when the Tabah issue is discussed, since the United States was a signatory to the 25 April 1982 agreement on the way to solve the Tabah issue. The U.S. delegation arrived at the Mina House Hotel in preparation for its participation in the meeting. The U.S. delegation is led by Alan Kreczko, legal advisor at the State Department.

The first session was limited to the Egyptian and Israeli delegations and lasted approximately 2 and 1/2 hours. It has been learned that subjects pertaining to the preparation of an agenda for the talks were discussed during this session. It was agreed to resume the talks at 1630 today in order to continue discussion on these subjects. The U.S. delegation will attend the evening session.

Israel's Tamir Views Talks

NC151412 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Giza, 15 May (MENA) — Avraham Tamir, head of the Israeli delegation to the Egyptian-Israeli talks, has stated that the Tabah problem will be discussed during this evening's session, and it is for this reason that the U.S. delegation has been asked to participate in the session.

In a statement to reporters, Tamir expressed his satisfaction with this morning's talks between the Egyptian and Israeli delegations to discuss pending bilateral problems.

During the morning session, it was agreed that the agenda will begin with the Tabah problem and then move on to other issues pertinent to bilateral relations.

'Ali Receives Delegation

NC151537 Cairo MENA in English 1520 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Cairo, May 15 (MENA) — Premier Kamal Hasan 'Ali met here today with Avraham Tamir, head of the Israeli delegation to the current Mena House negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

The meeting was attended by Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister and head of the Egyptian side to the talks.

David Kimche, secretary general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry; General Eytan, the chairman of the Political Planning Department at the Israeli Foreign Ministry; and Moshe Sason, Israeli ambassador here attended the meeting.

Talks Held on Tabah

NC151647 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] A meeting was held at 1630 today among Egyptian, U.S., and Israeli delegations to discuss pending problems concerning the borders between Egypt and Israel, particularly in the Tabah area. The Egyptian delegation was headed by Dr 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister; the U.S. delegation by Alan Kreczko, director of the Legal Department in the State Department [title as heard]; and the Israeli delegation by Avraham Tamir, director of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office.

Tamir said that the Israeli delegation had a useful meeting today with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. He said that the Israeli delegation stressed the importance of reaching better relations with Egypt and resolving the Tabah issue.

Israel's Kimche Views Talks

NC152055 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 15 May (MENA) — A U.S. delegation participated in the resumed Egyptian-Israeli talks this evening because the session was devoted to discussing the Tabah problem. According to the 25 April 1982 agreement on the method of solving the Tabah problem, the United States is a witness and a party to this discussion.

Following the 2 and 1/2-hour meeting, the head of the Egyptian delegation, Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, stated that the evening session was devoted to discussing the Tabah problem. He said: We discussed all aspects of this problem and debated certain ideas on it. We will continue our meetings tomorrow morning and discuss issues relevant to relations between Egypt and Israel. During the evening session we will resume discussing the Tabah problem.

David Kimche, a member of the Israeli delegation, said that discussions during the session this evening dealt with the Tabah issue. The talks were constructive and had a preparatory character. He said that each side tried to know the other side's position. He added: We drew a little closer on certain points but there is still much to discuss before we reach a final agreement. Responding to a question on whether he expects a solution to the Tabah problem during this round of talks, Kimche said: A solution to this issue will take time. The talks will be resumed tomorrow. If we can agree on anything it must be approved by the Egyptian and Israeli Cabinets. Generally speaking, the issue cannot be settled in 2 hours, but we are proceeding forward. This in itself is extremely important.

Kinche said: During the evening session, both delegations reviewed their positions. This was extremely satisfactory, because it enabled us to better understand the Egyptian views and enabled our Egyptian friends to better understand our views.

Both parties refused to disclose the bilateral topics, but it has been learned that they are linked with the issues of Dayr al-Sultan and the Canada refugee camp, as well as certain aspects of bilateral relations, including information and tourism.

It has also been learned that Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi has informed Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali of the outcome of today's talks. It has been further learned that the Egyptian delegation stressed Egypt's position, preferring arbitration as a solution to the Tabah problem, in view of the nature of the differences and because it is a border dispute that takes into consideration historical and geographic facts and evidence, and may not affect any relations.

The Israeli delegation noted that it prefers conciliation, on the assumption that it is better for the atmosphere of relations and would have no repercussions. The Egyptian delegation, however, stood by its position and said that the U.S. delegation will participate in the evening session which is not devoted to discussing the Tabah problem. [Sentence as received]

The meetings are expected to last 2 more days. Afterwards, the delegations will convey the results of the talks to their respective governments. It should be noted that these talks are being held at the expert level and are bilateral talks between Egypt and Israel except for the sessions devoted to the Tabah problem, in which the U.S. delegation will also participate.

Demonstrations Mark Israel's 37th Anniversary

Riot Police Beat Dozens

NC151138 Paris AFP in English 1116 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Cairo, May 15 (AFP) — Egyptian riot police beat and arrested dozens of demonstrators chanting anti-Israeli slogans outside the main synagogue in Cairo today, the 37th anniversary of the founding of Israel. Unconfirmed reports said the protesters, who numbered in the hundreds, had assembled because they believed Israeli tourists would celebrate the anniversary by praying at the synagogue.

The dispersal operation was carried out as Egyptian and Israeli officials were holding talks in a hotel near the Giza pyramids on improving strained relations, particularly over the Israeli-held Sinai enclave of Tabah. The Israeli side was led by Avraham Tamir, director of the office of Premier Shim'on Peres, and the

Egyptian by 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant to the foreign minister.

Reporters at the scene of the protest saw helmeted police hitting the demonstrators with clubs, arresting dozens of people and hauling them off in trucks. Hundres of uniformed and plain-clothes police had been posted to the synagogue, where the protest went on for about two hours before security forces intervened. Demonstrators waved Palestinian flags and handed out leaflets from the "Movement Hostile to Zionism", which attacked Egyptian President Husni Mubarak for sending a message of greetings to Israel on the anniversary of the establishment of the Jewish state. They chanted, "No Israeli Embassy in Egypt".

Egypt established diplomatic ties with Israel as a result of the 1978 Camp David accords, but Cairo recalled its ambassador in 1982 in protest at the invasion of Lebanon and relations have been cool since then.

It was not clear whether Israeli tourists had in fact been planning prayers at the synagogue. A spokesman of the Israeli Embassy, Isaac Bar Moshe, said no official celebrations were planned today, as these had taken place April 25, following Hebrew calendar

Egypt's resident Jewish community was several hundred thousand strong after the Second World War, but with the intervening Jewish-Arab tension following the birth of Israel, their numbers have dwindled to about 250, with just 100 or so in Cairo, mainly elderly people.

Today's demonstration was the third this year in Cairo against Israel. The previous two were at the book fair on February 1 and the Cairo International Fair on March 22. Israel had pavilions at the fairs.

24 Arrested at Synagogue

NC151942 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1910 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 15 May (MENA) — The Egyptian security forces detained approximately 24 people during a demonstration in front of the Jewish synagogue in central Cairo today. They have been referred to the prosecution for interrogation. Earlier, not more than 150 citizens staged a demonstration before the Jewish synagogue to express indignation. There was an erroneous belief that a celebration was taking place at the synagogue on the anniversary of the establishment of Israel, although according to the Hebrew calendar this anniversary fell on 25 April.

A MENA correspondent reported that the demonstration lasted for approximately 1 and 1/2 hours without the intervention of the security forces, which gave the demonstrators the opportunity to express their feelings. The security forces also allowed a number of the demonstrators to enter the synagogue to verify that no celebrations were taking place inside. When the demonstrators refused to end their demonstration, the security forces dispersed them without violence.

Defense Agreement To Be Signed With Jordan

GF151846 Kuwait AL-RA'Y Al-'AMM in Arabic 14 May 85 p 1

[AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] A responsible source at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry reported that Egypt and Jordan will sign a joint defense agreement.

The source told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that an Egyptian military delegation will fly to Amman early next week to arrange for a joint Egyptian-Jordanian exercise to be carried out during the second week of next June. The Egyptian military delegation includes nine commanders of the Air Force, artillery, air defense force, and the Navy forces. The delegation will be led by one of the deputy defense ministers. The milittry delegation will stay for 2 weeks in the Jordanian capital during which it will review the details of the joint military exercise.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM also learned that the proposed exercise will be an introductory step in implementing the protocol on military cooperation between the two countries which is to establish a joint defensive strategy between Jordan and Egypt.

Spanish Foreign Minister Concludes Visit 16 May

NC160638 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 May (MENA) — Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran left Cairo early this morning at the end of a 5-day visit to Egypt during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak. He also met with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and discussed Mideast developments, as well as ways strengthen bilateral relations. Moran was seen off by Ambassador Muhsin al-Diwani, head of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry; Egyptian Ambassador to Spain Salah Khalifah; and members of the Spanish Embassy in Cairo.

Relations With Sudan Witnessing 'Deterioration'

GF141640 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 13 May 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Cairo]

[Text] *AL-QABAS* has learned that Egyptian diplomatic sources are currently making an overall evaluation of Egyptian-Sudanese relations, which are witnessing a remarkable deterioration. Egyptian Ambassador to Sudan Husayn 'Abbas has conveyed a message to Egyptian officials on the dimensions of the official relations between the two countries. The Egyptian ambassador conveyed a message containing Egypt's reply to this message.

AL-QABAS has learned that all organs of integration between Egypt and Sudan have been frozen. These organs were set up within the framework of the integration that was ratified by Al-Sadat and Numayri as a means to strengthen the relations between the two countries. All the meetings that have been arranged within this framework, both on the official and popular levels, have been postponed.

In a bid to contain the expected crisis in the relations between the two countries, Cairo has encouraged contacts between popular organs to hold a dialogue with the Sudanese side. An Egyptian delegation which included Talabah 'Uwaydah, chairman of the plan's committee at the Egyptian People's Assembly and the most prominent Egyptian personality having strong relations with Sudanese political circles, left Cairo for Khartoum yesterday. This Egyptian official was a president of Khartoum University for many years; this ended in differences with former President Ja'far Numayir, who asked him to leave Khartoum within 24 hours because he considered him a persona non grata. The delegation also includes Dr Hilmi al-Dadidi, assistant secretary general of the National Democratic Party, who also has good relations with the Sudanese opposition forces because he was a former member of the Egyptian opposition Labor Party. The delegation also includes Mahmud Dabbur, Labor deputy at the Egyptian People's Assembly.

AL-QABAS has learned that the Egyptian delegation will hold intensive contacts with popular political cadres and forces in Sudan in an attempt to explain Egypt's stand during the past years and its support for the Ja'far Numayri regime. These contacts will also be an attempt to confirm the eternal relations linking the two countries and to reach a formula acceptable to Sudan on the relations between the two countries. The delegation that left Cairo yesterday is the second delegation Cairo has sent during the past 72 hours. The first was from the Egyptian doctors federation.

AL-QABAS has also learned that, at the same time, Cairo is studying the possibility of asking former President Ja'far Numayri in one way or another, to seek residence outside Egypt; this is because his continued presence will obstruct opportunities for improving relations between Egypt and Sudan although Cairo believes that Numayri's residence does not conflict with the continued normal relations between the two countries. Indeed, Cairo believes that Numayri's presence will be a guarantee that he will not indulge in politics.

AL-SHA'B on Cost of Accepting U.S. Assistance

PM111314 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 7 May 85 p 12

[Fathi Radwan article: "The United States: A Charitable Society"]

[Excerpts] Unfortunately I was unable to listen to the president's speech on May Day; I managed to listen only to the last few minutes of the speech. Yet I was able to see that the president's morale was high and that he seemed relaxed and spoke to the audience informally.

But the speech, like the speeches of all presidents, was worthy of interest and comment. The President dealt with many topics, but my main concern was the part on foreign policy because I consider our attitude toward the Arabs, the Americans, and the Third World to be the key issue. If we find money for food, drink, clothes, education, and housing it is because of our involvement in the Palestinian problem and our relations with the United States as well as of our views on world affairs. I quote what the president said as published in the government papers:

"Who would give me $2.315 billion as a grant? You are going to say that I am defending the United States. No, I am not defending the United States or anyone else. I am an Egyptian first and foremost. My only goal is Egypt. You offer to come and help me. Should I hold out my hand or withdraw it? What should I give you in return? We are moving along the path of peace. I give to you. [Sentence as published] What do they take from me? This question is sensitive. If anybody has anything to say let him say it.

"No. Briefly, this is the situation. We give nothing; relations are good and we are proceeding with solving the Palestinian problem."

These were exactly the words, including the halts and the shifting from one idea to another and leaving certain sentences incomplete. This is the crux of the situation facing our country. Therefore, we must discuss these things with the president having broached the subject and said things that he would like us to hear and understand and to act accordingly. Adding a vague warning, he said: "This is a sensitive question, if anyone has anything different to say let him say it." Once again talking about this sensitivity, he said: "I say to our brothers who hold different views that we do not wish to go down the slippery slopes [inzilaq] with any Arab or non-Arab state — that is we are separate [munfasilin] or everyone gives his views on the policy...."

I must admit to the reader that I did not understand the last sentence, but we would be content with what the president said at the beginning, that who will give me a $2.310 billion outright grant. "I am not defending the United States."

Which means, even if the sentence is incomplete, that our President believes that the United States gives us $2.310 billion as an outright grant and that there is no other country or body in the world that can give us this vast amount of money without us worrying about repaying it. It would be a major debt if we were to repay it and most probably we would not be able to repay it. Therefore, we must put an end to drivel and useless talk and admit that the United States is doing us a great favor; we should accept what it offers us and thank it for it. We should realize that it offers us what no other state offers, in return for which we give nothing. What the president says is extremely serious and its effect on our internal and external affairs does not stop at our relations with the United States. In fact, it affects every mouthful of food we eat, every step we take, and every idea that crosses our mind.

I am not exaggerating by saying so; I am saying it with full appreciation of the reality. Our president and number one person responsible for our country's affairs says that when the United States gives us billions it is doing so out of love for charity and that it does not expect thanks and gratitude; this is because to the United States, the Egyptians are what God's book said about them: "We feed you for the sake of God."

In fact, the United States takes in return for these few, I would not say paltry, billions something priceless. Because in return for this money Egypt loses its freedom in the full sense of the word and commits Egypt to a particular political and economic line from which we cannot deviate.

This is natural, and the United States is not to be blamed for it. There would have been no blame on us had we been convinced that what the United States is asking from us is for our wellbeing, that it repels evil and guides us to a good and useful policy.

There is nothing wrong with the United States giving us $2.3 billion as a grant because it realizes that this amount of money wins us to its side. It is in great need of friends and allies in an area in which it is spreading corruption and unleashing God's worst creatures against its population so that they will commit all the crimes that cross the devil's mind.

If we were to list the effects of these relations which the $2.3 billion create between us and the United Sttaes we would find that, first, we are committed to something which we call the "peace process" while all the world, Europe, Asia, America, and Africa, can see that since the Camp David accords there is nothing in the area but destruction, ruination, massacres, disasters, and inter-Arab disputes in Lebanon, Palestine, and every part of the Arab homeland and the Islamic world.

Secondly, we are no longer free to choose our friends. We allied ourselves with Numayri while his country was starving, his people revolting against him, and he was in a dilemma not knowing what to do. One day he posed as a Muslim imam and the following day he turned against the Muslim Brotherhood. He received millions of pounds in return for smuggling Ethiopian Jews to the remaining Arab area in Palestine so that they will settle there. Nobody hates that we take billions from the United States and not repay them. The policy that enables us to do so is a successful policy, but we must realize that the United States is not a charitable society and that it gives only in order to take. What is painful is that in return for the little that it gives us and others in proportion to its vast wealth it takes the most precious thing in our life.

Commentary Attacks Al-Qadhdhafi's 'Socialism'
NC132103 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic
1812 GMT 13 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi thinks that he is immune from the people's punishment. He is not immune, even if he escapes 1,000 times. This is because the people do not forget, pardon, or accept having their fate tampered with by those who assume leadership, rule in their name, and claim to work for their benefit.

How can the Libyan people forgive Al-Qadhdhafi for having taken the helm of their revolution in order to lead it astray in high seas and amid unruly storms. In September 1969, 16 years ago, Al-Qadhdhafi claimed that he staged the revolution in the name of the people and that the revolution's aim was to liberate the land, the people's will, and their work capabilities from impediments and [word indistinct]. These are the aims of all revolutions.

However, what has happened? Al-Qadhdhafi has drowned his people in a sea of problems. He imagined that he could save his people with slogans. This is the height of tragedy when a leader has nothing else and lacks achievement. Al-Qadhdhafi claims to be the first socialist in the Arab world. Those who know the facts in Libya asked: Colonel, what kind of socialism do you mean? Socialism means sufficiency and justice. Have you provided the people with sufficiency and justice? Sufficiency results from production. Do you have a plan to increase production? Have you reclaimed any land, built a city, stimulated trade, or provided incentives? What does justice mean when the people are shackled and do not produce? Justice is not attained by apportioning poverty or by spreading injustice and deprivation after your failure to achieve sufficiency, let alone prosperity.

Those who know the facts expressed doubts about the futile measures the colonel described as socialism from the very beginning. He imposed exorbitant customs duties on imported commodities but did nothing to have alternatives produced locally. As a result, the people's basic needs disappeared, prices increased, and the people's lot worsened. When some knowledgeable of the facts asked him about this, he said: These are well-known socialist measures. Why do you deny me the right to adopt them? They told him: Your excellency, the people are increasingly depressed and worse off. This is not what socialism means. The sound logic of socialism and every sound opinion is that alternatives must first be produced locally before imposing bans and raising customs duties are contemplated, otherwise we would find ourselves with nothing. The colonel did not retract his measures but continued his excesses, raising car license fees, even on taxis. This infuriated the drivers and prompted them to demonstrate outside the Revolutionary Command Council building in 1971. A member of the Command Council went out with a revolver and told them: The colonel's decision is irrevocable. If you want to converse in the language of force, here is the sound of my revolver. I hope that you hear it and realize what it means. He then fired shots in the air, shouting: Next time, the bullets will not be fired in the air.

Those who know the facts asked: Your excellency, why have you increased the taxes on cars, especially on taxis and public transport vehicles? This increases the cost of transportation and everything else. It also makes things worse for the people. Does the state Treasury, now rich from oil, need these meager dinars, which are nothing compared to the state's income? The colonel roared saying: We must save every piaster we can because we have colossal tasks.

They told him: Your Excellency, we appreciate your ambition, your thoughts, and your dreams. We do not care if you get an idea. However, this is a petroleum-producing state, which means the state's revenues go directly from the oil companies into the Treasury. It is the government's duty to distribute the funds to the people without causing inflation, yet you are doing just the opposite. You increase taxes, impose exorbitant fees on trade, and collect money from the people and thus impoverish them further instead of allowing them to become rich or self sufficient. The colonel frowned and said: This is socialism. All socialist states do this. We reject riches because riches mean exploitation. My government intends to keep the people poor and needy. They said: If you leave the people alone they will remain poor. You should be satisfied to deprive the people of the state's oil income. The state becomes richer and the people become poorer. If you

believe that socialism means poverty, then you can achieve poverty like that. But also collecting money from the people and taking the little that they have by increasing the fees, taxes, and customs is gratuitous torture. We consider it above the leader of the revolution to get involved in such a system.

The colonel's frown deepened and he said: Gentlemen, you do not understand anything. I have a special understanding of socialism and I am implementing it in a unique way. I have no plans for work, production, industrialization, education, and trade. These are the tools for accumulating wealth. Even if I had such plans, the people wouldn't be able to commit themselves, because our people, as you know, do not like work. My problem is that I am a leader without a people. What then is the alternative to socialism. The creator of this universe provides for us a unique alternative – distribute the poverty evenly. This means that we impoverish the rich and leave the poor the way they are. Then all are in the same boat. Is this not justice? If the people protest dire poverty and distress, we preoccupy them with inflamatory slogans about exploitation and the greed of the rich. We assure them that all are equally poor and that being equally harmed is justice. How better to realize socialism?

They said: Your excellency, we fear that the people will lose their patience. Poverty is irreligious. The people lack patience. They do not forgive or submit to such logic.

The colonel turned and shouted: Why then do I save pennies? Why do I keep the people poor despite the state's wealth? Gentlemen, the people's money will be spent to buy weapons and tanks for aimless and hopeless battles to divert the people's attention from their condition. The money we save we will spend lavishly on agents at home to further subdue the people and suppress their feelings, capabilities, and hopes.

If these agents become affected by the people's feelings, the money will be spent on international terrorism, our impregnable fortress against the people's wrath and against local workers if ideas occur to them or if they express sympathy for the people. I want you to understand something very important, wealth is a great evil. Such wealth could cause bayonets to be pointed at us. Nothing is more dangerous to a ruler than a rich people who have secured their needs and who have devoted themselves to demanding the luxury of culture, shared rule, and political debate. Such a people is very dangerous. We have no option but to subdue them and keep them busy earning a living.

The colonel said this, then became silent. He still believes in his corrupt logic and that he is immune from the people's punishment. Indeed, he is not immune, not even if he escapes punishment 1,000 times.

Armed Forces General Command Members Honored

JN151602 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1520 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 15 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has expressed his great appreciation of the Iraqi fighter's heroism in confronting the Iranian invasion, and described the Iraqi fighter's heroism as one of the secrets of Iraq's success in defending itself against the invasion that is coming from the east. After awarding medals of valor to some members of the Armed Forces General Command today, the president added that the Iraqi commanders fight whenever necessary and command the battle from their headquarters with the spirit of fighters in accordance with standard practices. Among those who were awarded medals were officers who directly led the recent operations in the second East Tigris battle, in which the Iranian regime was defeated after sustaining large losses in men and equipment.

President Saddam Husayn said that the presence of the Armed Forces General Command members in every major battle has become a tradition. He added that everyone, beginning with the deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and ending with the smallest link in the General Command's administrative formation, was always present at the headquarters of the forward commands and that during the recent battle some of them took up positions with the other fighters. The medal of valor was awarded to Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah Tilfah, Staff Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Jawad Dhannun Muhammad Tahir, Staff Major General Sa'di Tu'mah 'Abbas al-Juburi, Staff Major General Hisham Sabah Fakhri, Staff Major General Mahmud Shakir Shahin, and Staff Major General Tali' Khalil al-Duri. Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban, commander of the Air Force, was also awarded the medal of valor.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,835

JN151634 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 May 85

[Communique No 1,835 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The soldiers of justice, who believe in their cause, are daily asserting their ability to smash the heads of the tyrant clique and their high preparedness to deal devastating blows to those who harbor evil toward our people and country.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The helicopter gunships' heroes carried out successful air raids against the tyrant clique's positions and troop concetrations in the East Basra and East Tigris sectors, delivering destructive strikes and inflicting massive losses, including the destruction of 12 infantry positions, 4 boats, 1 of which was large and loaded with personnel, and 1 personnel hideout. They returned safely with their aircraft, praise be to God.

2. One of our forward units opened artillery fire on enemy positions and troop assembly points in the northern sector of the operational theater, killing six enemy troops. An ambulance was seen evacuating them.

3. Our forward units delivered several continuous artillery and mortar strikes against the enemy positions in the East Basra sector, destroying two infantry positions, setting fire to one hardware stockpile, and killing one troop.

4. Our forward units engaged the enemy artillery and mortar emplacements and some other enemy targets in the East Tigris sector with artillery and other weapons, scoring direct hits which confused the enemy, obstructed all its engineering works, and inflicted large losses on its forces. One of our brave patrols found weapons and equipment the enemy had earlier left in no-man's-land.

5. Some enemy troops were sighted opposite one of our forward units' positions in the Maysan sector.

Mortar fire commenced, killing four and forcing the rest to flee.

6. Two infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants killed in the central sector.

7. Fleeing the hell of the tyrant clique and its sway over the Iranian people, fresh groups of Iranian civilians and military sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefronts.

They were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The tyrant clique's forces shelled the suburbs of Al-Kazimiyah with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 May 1985

Finance Minister Receives U.S. Delegation

JN151430 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 15 May (INA) — Iraqi Finance Minister Hisham Hasan Tawfiq met with the delegation of the American Arab Affairs Council here today.

The two sides reviewed economic relations between Iraq and the United States. The delegation began a visit to Iraq 2 days ago.

Light Industries Minister Leaves for Helsinki

JN161248 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1122 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 16 May (INA) — Minister of Light Industries Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah left Baghdad for Helsinki today leading a Federation of Iraqi Societies of Friendship With Peoples delegation to participate in the celebrations of Iraqi-Finnish friendship week that begin there tomorrow.

Senate President Receives USSR Ambassador

JN151205 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Amman — Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi and USSR Ambassador in Amman Aleksandr Zinchuk discussed today ways to promote bilateral relations, particularly in parliamentary affairs. The ambassador handed Al-Lawzi the text of the appeal directed from the USSR responsible bodies to the world parliaments on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of ending the World War II and the defeat of nazism and fascism. The Senate president affirmed Jordan's appreciation for the USSR stand that supports the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination on their homeland's soil and supports just Arab causes.

Outgoing PRC Envoy Receives Independence Medal

JN160925 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 16 May 85 p 24

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn has decorated the PRC ambassador in Amman with the Jordanian independence medal, first class, in appreciation for his efforts promoting Jordanian-PRC relations and on ending his mission as PRC ambassador to the Royal Hashemite Court. Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri presented the medal to the ambassador at a luncheon ceremony he hosted in honor of the ambassador which was attended by a number of Arab and foreign ambassadors. The minister hailed the PRC stand toward the Arab causes, the Palestine question, and the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. The PRC ambassador hailed the development of bilateral relations in accordance with the directives of His Majesty King Husayn and the PRC leaders.

Official Comments on UNRWA Deficit, Services

JN150912 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 15 May 85 pp 1, 23

[Mahmud Ahmad's dispatch]

[Text] Amman — Dr Ahmad Qatanani, under secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories' Affairs, has said that Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i is concerned about UNRWA'S financial deficit. He added that the prime minister refuses to accept that the deficit is the reason for terminating UNRWA's services, or for further reducing them. Dr Qatanani added that Jordan will never accept to be a substitute for UNRWA. He said that the prime minister discussed the deficit with the U.S. secretary of state during their recent meeting in Aqaba, in order to intensify efforts to remedy the deficit and to find a possible means to continue the UNRWA services.

Qatanani added that a conference for the consultative states will be held in Vienna at the end of this month to discuss the issue of the financial deficit. He said that Jordan will chair this conference. He added that Jordan has asked the consultative states that their representation at this conference be at a high level due to the importance of the issue that will be discussed — an issue that will determine UNRWA's future. A delegation including the executive committees of the UNRWA workers and camp dignitaries met with Dr Qatanani yesterday to discuss the issue of the deficit and its consequences for Palestinian refugees.

New Measures To Facilitate Bridge Crossing Adopted

JN160840 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 16 May 85 pp 1, 21

[Text] Amman *(SAWT AL-SHA'B)* — A responsible source has announced that new measures aimed at making it easier for citizens to pass through the King Husayn and Prince Muhammad bridges went into effect yesterday.

In a statement to *SAWT AL-SHA'B* the source said that under the new measures:

1. West Bank citizens who are eligible for military service shall be allowed to work abroad for an unlimited period provided they obtain work contracts.
2. Law graduates shall be allowed to gain practical experience in Jordan for 2 years.
3. 256 West Bank teachers shall be allowed to work in Jordanian schools.
4. Secondary school graduates shall be allowed to stay in Amman for 1 complete year instead of 1 month.
5. Transport procedures in general shall be made easier.

The source said that these measures were adopted in coordination with the West Bank deputies, the Interior Ministry, and other concerned ministries and departments, and added that customs and other procedures relating to crossing the bridges to and from Jordan shall be completed at the crossing points on the Prince Muhammad and King Husayn bridges, and that citizens shall be relieved of all unnecessary formalities that were previously in effect.

The source affirmed that these new measures aim at bolstering the citizens' steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories, preventing the enemy achieving its objective of emptying the land of its inhabitants by providing the means and requirements of steadfastness, and supporting projects that provide work for the citizens to encourage them to be steadfast, such as housing projects for example.

The source indicated that these measures were received with satisfaction by West Bank citizens.

Damascus Meetings of Birri, Junblatt Detailed
NC160732 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpts] Minister Nabih Birri returned to Beirut from Damascus last night following his meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. An official source said that Minister Walid Junblatt, who arrived in Al-Mukhtarah last night, will return to Damascus to meet with leaders of the Palestinian National Salvation Front. Television Director General Michel Samahah and former Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt also returned to Beirut from Damascus last night.

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam held three meetings with Ministers Birri and Junblatt. The meetings dealt mainly with the question of President al-Jumayyil's visit to Damascus. The first meeting was attended by several leading officials of the Progressive Socialist Party and the Amal movement. The second and third meetings were confined to Khaddam and Ministers Birri and Junblatt. A number of reform ideas were raised. During the meeting it was affirmed that there can be no return to the 1943 charter, for this charter is dead and life cannot be returned to a dead formula. It was agreed during these meetings that a new formula for Lebanon should be fair and balanced, it should end existing differences and distinctions among the Lebanese, and it should develop the Lebanese system to serve the aspirations of the people and end the tragedies.

Khaddam was quoted as saying that Syria will oppose any suggestion to touch up the 1943 formula. We advise those concerned to seek a new formula to build future Lebanon. We will support any agreement reached by Ministers Birri and Junblatt with the patriotic leaderships in Lebanon. It is impossible to return to a dead formula after everything that has happened. Any attempt to maintain this formula could cause a resumption of the war, Khaddam stated, whereas we all aspire to put an end to the continuing tragedies in Lebanon. Syria reportedly stressed the need to put an end to the current situation along the contact lines in view of its serious repercussions on political and regional levels.

An in-depth discussion took place on the security proposals made by the various parties regarding the redistribution of the Army brigades and the deployment of the 6th Brigade along the contact lines in West Beirut.

In an interview with *AL-ANWAR* newspaper published today, Syrian Vice President Khaddam affirmed that there are basic prerequisites for a solution. There can be no division, cantons, federalism, or confederalism in Lebanon. Such ideas are worse than the 1943 formula. He affirmed that President Hafiz al-Asad is determined to close the Lebanese file.

Khaddam said that from the start Syrian efforts in Lebanon have been based on clear principles. These are the unity of Lebanon, sectarian balance, Arab affiliation, and equality in rights and duties. This must be accomplished through national accord among all Lebanese parties and through the regulation of Lebanese-Palestinian relations. We still think that these principles must govern a solution to the Lebanese crisis.

Syria, he pointed out, is determined to close the Lebanese file. This has been emphasized by President Hafiz al-Asad in his daily instructions to the Syrian officials dealing with the Lebanese issue. The Lebanese problem takes a great deal of President al-Asad's time, effort, and work. In light of this determination, we are confident that the crisis is not far from solution.

Khaddam said: We are following up the situation and developments in Lebanon. There are consultations between us and President Amin al-Jumayyil and our allies on the developments in Lebanon. In order for a solution to be national and to achieve the Lebanese people's aspirations for peace and stability, I emphasize that it must be based on national principles tht eliminate sectarianism, achieve full equality in rights and duties, and tie the citizen to his homeland and not to his sect.

A meeting held in Damascus between Ministers Birri and Junblatt and Michel Samahah dealt with the possibility of embarking on concrete solutions and of reembracing the steps agreed upon in the Bikfayya conclaves. Minister Nabih Birri has stated that no final results have been achieved. Intensive and successive meetings were held to discuss the security situation in various parts of Lebanon and the political solutions which must be adopted. These solutions to the current security situation range between concrete and temporary ones. Responding to a question on the Syrian-Lebanese summit, Minister Birri said that a date for such a summit meeting has not yet been decided.

Prime Minister Karami Interviewed by AL-MAJALLAH
PM151719 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 15-21 May 85 p 11

[Telephone interview with Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Beirut by Ibrahim 'Awad from London on 9 May]

[Text] ['Awad] Good morning, prime minister. Good health to you.

[Karami] Good morning. How is everyone?

['Awad] We are fine, thank God. We just wanted to reassure ourselves about you.

[Karami] We rely on God. How do you see our situation from your end?

['Awad] The situation seems to be rough, stormy, and turbulent.

[Karami] Not at all. Salvation is near, God willing. Dawn is bound to break.

['Awad] You seem to be optimistic despite the falling shells and the closure of the crossing point.

[Karami] We are at the end of the road. We will witness a happy end to our problem, God willing, with the withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from our territory.

['Awad] But there is talk of the resignation of President Amin al-Jumayyil.

[Karami] The aim of such talk is obvious. We are working for the salvation of this country and its people who have suffered so much.

['Awad] Some reports say that Syrian officials are angry with President al-Jumayyil.

[Karami] Quite the contrary. The latest telephone conversation between President al-Asad and al-Jumayyil was excellent and pervaded by a cordial spirit. In it President al-Asad reaffirmed his determination to help and save Lebanon.

['Awad] Some press reports here claim that Lebanon is on its way to partition.

[Karami] That is intrigue. It is one of the weapons of the plot. We are now witnessing the end of partition, God willing.

['Awad] But how do you explain the reports about incursions at the contact lines?

[Karami] There are no incursions. There is a war of rumors. That is a known fact and the aim of that war is obvious. Do not forget the hand of Israel and its agents among us.

['Awad] But you kept silent when that war broke out recently.

[Karami] Silence is sometimes better than any statement. We watch and we take stands satisfactory to the public. We all hope that salvation is near.

['Awad] When will the Cabinet meet? There are claims that Ministers Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri's dispute is not only with the president of the Republic but also with the prime minister.

[Karami] All that is fabrication.

['Awad] Is the formation of a new Cabinet being contemplated?

[Karami] It is very premature to talk about a new government.

Karami Denounces Kidnapping of UNRWA Official

NC151930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has denounced the kidnapping of UNRWA Deputy Director Aiden Walsh in Beirut today. During his meeting with UN Assistant Secretary General Jean-Claude Aime today, Prime Minister Karami stressed that the Lebanese Government is doing its utmost to bring about the release of Walsh. Karami said this action harms Lebanon's reputation. Karami met with Defense and Agriculture Minister 'Adil 'Usayran this afternoon to discuss the political and security situation in the country and the results of the current talks to restore calm in various areas. Prime Minister Karami met at his residence tonight with Brigadier General Muhammad al-Haj, commander of Beirut operations forces, who briefed Karami on the security situation in Beirut, particularly along the contact lines.

Organization Claims Abduction of UNRWA Official

NC151200 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The fate of Mr Walsh, UNRWA assistant deputy director, remains unknown after his abduction by gunmen this morning. In a telephone call, a group calling itself the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims [Al-Munazzamah al-Thawriyah lilmuslimin al-ishtirakiyin] claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

Islamic Jihad Issues 'Final Warning' on Exchange

NC152127 Paris AFP in English 2116 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beirut, May 15 (AFP) — The Islamic Jihad group today gave what it said was a "final warning" in its demands to swap a number of its members, currently held in Kuwait, for French and U.S. citizens it is believed to be holding hostage. The warning, accompanied by colour photos of the six hostages, was sent to the Beirut press and addressed to families of the hostages and the Reverend Jesse Jackson, the black pastor who unsuccessfully ran for the Democratic presidential candidacy last year. In January last year Mr Jackson secured the release of a U.S. airman, Lieutenant Robert Goodman, who was captured by Syrian forces while on a mission over Lebanon in December 1983. Three months later, Mr Jackson also appealed for the freedom of five U.S. hostages seized in Lebanon by unidentified guerrilla groups. "The release of our brothers from Kuwaiti prisons will signal the liberation of your relatives," said one of the messages today. "We will not wait long." Ten people believed to be Islamic Jihad members were arrested by Kuwaiti authorities after a series of seven bomb attacks there on December 12, 1983. The explosions, one of which targeted the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, left five people dead and 61 wounded.

The photographs of the hostages, taken against different backgrounds, were not identified by the group. Four of the pictures identified by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE show U.S. Presbyterian preacher Benjamin Weir, kidnapped in March 1984, the Associated Press Beirut bureau chief, Terry Anderson (March 1985), and two French diplomats, Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine (March 1985). The people in the photographs seemed to be in good health, and the two diplomats were smiling. Two Americans are still unaccounted for: Diplomat William Buckley, who was kidnapped in March 1984, and Roman Catholic priest Lawrence Jenco (January 1985). British U.N. journalist Alec Collett and Saudi diplomat Husayn 'Abdallah Farrash are also missing, while there has been no immediate news of Irishman Aiden Walsh, the deputy head of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), who was abducted in West Beirut today.

AL-SAFIR on Cooperation With U.S. Intelligence

NC160800 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 15 May 85 p 1,9

[Shawqi Rafi' report from Washington]

[Excerpt] What is the extent of the relationship between the Lebanese intelligence service and the U.S. CIA? This is the

question that has been the main theme of U.S. media for the 3d consecutive day since *THE WASHINGTON POST* exposed the secret of the explosion that killed dozens of Lebanese citizens in Bi'r al-'Abd. *AL-SAFIR* has obtained information from a number of reliable sources which sheds some light on what has been published in U.S. newspapers. Meanwhile, Lebanese officials continue to ignore the "information scandal" and have made no moves to reply to the accusations being levelled against them.

Our information says that on the day that Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, returned from the United Nations on 6 October 1984, a prominent Lebanese intelligence official arrived in Washington. He spent a week in Washington. During this visit, a Lebanese officer accompanying the abovementioned official stated that the latter met with Robert McFarlane, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs. He also met with a number of CIA officials to coordinate ways of "combatting terrorism." The U.S. Administration at the time, and following the attack on the U.S. Embassy in 'Awkar, placed "combatting terrorism" at the top of its priorities. But the Lebanese intelligence official denied at the time that he met with McFarlane. He said that he asked to meet "his friend McFarlane, but he was busy and hence the meeting was not held." In reply to another question, he denied meeting with CIA Director William Casey. But knowledgable sources confirmed his meeting with Casey. The official said that coordination with the United States includes purchasing nearly $5 million worth of intelligence equipment.

The information adds that among the points agreed upon between U.S. and Lebanese intelligence is for Lebanon to send three intelligence missions to the United States. Each mission will spend 15 days in the United States to work, train, and coordinate with the CIA on combatting terrorism. The first mission arrived at the end of last January, and included six officers: four Christian officers, one Shi'ite officer, and one Sunnite officer.

The second mission arrived last March. All its members were Maronites. It included an officer with the rank of major who occupied an important position in Lebanese intelligence in 1982-83 and until the breakout of the war in the mountain. The mission also included a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, and a major. Each of the two missions spent 15 days in the United States in accordance with an agreement reached between Lebanese and U.S. intelligence services. But Informed sources said that other Lebanese intelligence officers arrived in Washington on various pretexts, such as medical treatment, vacations, etc. They arrived with official papers signed by their direct supervisors. Informed sources believe that it is one of these officers who was quoted by *THE WASHINGTON POST* as saying: "My service carried out the attack on Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah on 8 March. I believe the operation was done to show that we are strong...and that you have to stop terrorism with terrorism." Informed sources say that the fate of the third mission is not known. The mission may have been cancelled following the scandal caused by *THE WASHINGTON POST* report.

Meanwhile, U.S. Administration officials confirmed that the "CIA" worked with a Lebanese intelligence team which hired the agents who carried out the attempt to assassinate Fadlallah. In a front-page report, *THE NEW YORK TIMES* quoted an administration official as saying that the "CIA" and intelligence sources had been trying to belittle the importance of the relationship between the CIA and counterterrorist groups lest the terrorists carry out retaliatory operations against Americans working in Lebanon.

The report said that on 3 April President Reagan signed a law that was immediately put into effect. Under the law, preemptive operations are sanctioned against "terrorism" and against states that sponsor "terrorism." U.S. officials have been quoted as saying that this policy has received the support of Secretary of State George Shultz, National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, and "CIA" Director William Casey. These officials said that as a result of this activity, U.S. intelligence agents and military elements have begun training, financing, supporting, and sharing information with counterterrorist teams from friendly countries.

These officials said that there are no plans to use Americans in other countries, but that there is a dependence on foreigners working in the service of other governments.

These officials added that "in Lebanon, American intelligence was following the trail of Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah. The Lebanese intelligence service was also following his trail, but for different reasons." They said that the "CIA" had not decided what it wanted to do with Fadlallah, but some Lebanese intelligence officials had their own ideas. They could not act against him because they are an official organ, and the Shi'ites are part of the Lebanese Government. Therefore, and in accordance with information derived from administration officials, the Lebanese intelligence service hired foreigners to carry out the operation. Officials were commenting on the statement which the "CIA" issued on 13 May and in which it denied that it had trained those who carried out the bombing operation in the Bi'r al-'Abd area. *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, however, described the statement as not touching on the core of the subject. It said that the "CIA" denied, for example, that it had trained those who carried out the bombing operation, but the statement did not contain a specific denial that the agency is working with Lebanese intelligence.

PSP Addresses Note to 10 European Countries

NC151433 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has sent a note to the Italian ambassador to Lebanon to be conveyed to the 10 European states. The note is in reply to the hopes and recommendations of these states for the restoration of peace and harmony in Lebanon through dialogue and accord.

The note exposes the misleading and deceiving campaigns waged by the Phalangist Party in European capitals to distort facts. The note points out that the PSP's struggle, and that of all democratic nationalist forces, including the Christian nationalists, was not against the rights and freedom of the Christians of various denominations in Lebanon, but was intended to seize every opportunity for a dialogue to achieve a national accord. The note

outlines that any initiative to support the Phalangist Party will prolong the crisis and further increase the sufferings of the Lebanese people.

Beirut Confrontation Lines 'Relatively Calm'

NC160614 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The situation remains tense on the confrontation lines in Beirut and the southern suburb following last night's artillery and rocket clashes on the Ra's al-Nab', Al-Barbir, the Museum, Al-Tayyunah, 'Ayn al-Rummanah, Galerie Sim'an, and Mar Mikha'il lines. Shells also fell in residential areas beyond the confrontation lines.

The security committee had agreed on a cease-fire to take effect at 2315 yesterday, but this cease-fire agreement was not honored. The confrontation lines are relatively calm now. The calm is occasionally interrupted by shelling and bursts of machinegun and sniper fire.

Israelis Reportedly Begin Third Stage of Withdrawal

NC161134 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpts] According to information and security reports received from the south, the occupation forces have begun implementing the third and final stage of their withdrawal from Lebanon. It has been learned that the occupation forces have withdrawn from the 'Ayn 'Ata area.

A convoy of 20 Merkava tanks, 8 APC's, 3 mounted radars, and a number of trucks loaded with ammunition has been seen moving along the 'Ayn 'Ata-Al-Kufayr-Mimis road. The convoy then continued on a dirt road linking Mimis with the Al-Hasbani area. It appears that this convoy signifies that the occupation forces have actually begun implementing the third stage of their withdrawal. The final withdrawal will apparently take place in stages, with several days separating between each stage.

The enemy forces yesterday evacuated several hills east of 'Ayn 'Ata. They pulled out of their positions south of 'Ayn Hirshah and also withdrew from a position near Mazra'at Bayt Nawfal yesterday morning. The enemy forces left behind symbolic units on the hills in 'Ayn 'Ata to safeguard the withdrawal.

Resistance Kills, Wounds 7 Lahd Militiamen

NC151406 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The Lebanese national resistance front today announced that the Martyr Wafa' Nur al-Din group has carried out a courageous operation against the army of agent Lahd, killing or wounding seven men. The front issued the following statement:

On 13 May 1985, the Martyr Wafa' Nur al-Din group set up an ambush at the Tayr Harfa-Al-Jubbayn junction for a vehicle carrying five members of the agent Lahd intelligence. As the vehicle reached a Lahd militia roadblock, the group opened machinegun fire on the vehicle and on militiamen manning the roadblock. Seven men were killed or wounded. The Lahd militiamen then searched the area, but the group returned safely to base. We pledge to our people that we will uphold the struggle against the Israeli enemy until the last inch of our territory is liberated.

2 Palestinians Killed, 6 Wounded in Clashes

NC151709 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Amal movement gunmen are besieging the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps following this morning's clashes between pro-'Arafat Palestinians and dissidents, during which two Palestinian gunmen were killed and six others were wounded.

2 Amal Members Killed, 3 Wounded in South

NC151715 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Two Amal movement members were killed and three others were wounded in a clash between members of the 98th Battalion and the Amal movement in 'Abra, in the south, this morning. This followed a quarrel over who looted the residence of Patriarch Hakim and Dr Antoine 'Assaf Hospital. An armored vehicle belonging to the 98th Battalion was destroyed during the clash. Daily clashes are reported among various armed organizations because of quarrels over looting and the areas of influence and occupation of Christian homes and business places. More than 12 people have been killed and over 30 others have been wounded so far in these clashes.

Al-Zu'bi Receives USSR Ambassador 15 May

JN151912 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Damascus — People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi has said that he highly values the USSR stands that support the just Arab causes and Syria's stands and militant course, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, to foil all the aggressive imperialist and Zionist schemes aimed at imposing hegemony and domination on the Arab region. During his meeting this morning with USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov, Al-Zu'bi asserted the need to strengthen relations in all fields, particularly on the bilateral, international, and parliamentary level in the service of the mutual interests between the two friendly countries.

The USSR ambassador reiterated his country's stands that support the course adopted by Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in its brave confrontation of all the conspiracies, schemes, capitulationist solutions, and separate deals that aim at liquidating the just Arab causes. The ambassador affirmed USSR support for Syria's stands and the efforts Syria is exerting to achieve Lebanon's security, sovereignty, and unity on the basis of Lebanese national accord.

AL-BA'TH Views Mideast Tours by U.S. Officials

JN150857 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 15 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Why Did Murphy Stay in the Region?" *AL-BA'TH* says: George Shultz left the region for Washington while his assistant Murphy resumed his shuttle trips between Cairo, Amman, and Tel Aviv. Shultz left the region only after he had held lengthy talks on what he came to talk about with those he previously met in Cairo, Amman, and Tel Aviv. The purpose of the U.S. minister's visit, as had been announced, was restricted to the question of the formation of a joint Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation for direct negotiations with Israel.

Information and analyses carried by the Arab and foreign press mention that despite the fact Shultz' visit has not attained all that it had intended, it has laid down the bases through which the joint delegation could be formed. It seems that Murphy remained behind to pursue what Shultz came for.

Some sources have alluded, in one way or the other, that King Husayn, in complete agreement with Yasir 'Arafat, will overlook the formula of a joint delegation to make it a Jordanian delegation but comprising Palestinians who are the followers of King Husayn and 'Arafat. By this, the U.S. Administration would have achieved what Israel has been seeking to achieve for a long time, that is to have King Husayn completely replace the PLO. This means that the PLO will be liquidated and all that it has scored on the international level over the past years would be cancelled.

AL-BA'TH adds: Thus, one can say that Shultz' tour has achieved most of its objectives, and Murphy's staying behind is irrefutable proof that the basic thing for starting direct negotiations has been achieved. However, it seems that some matters, and which the United States always calls technicalities, still need to be brought to fruition, and Murphy remained to carry this out.

In any case, the masses of our nation which defeated the U.S. and NATO fleets in Lebanon and foiled the writ of capitulation Shultz had drawn up and supported by all the forces of liberation in the world, will confront any deviation and will topple the new conspiracy through which U.S.-Zionist hegemony will be imposed on our Arab homeland.

AL-BA'TH Hails Anti-Israel Cairo Demonstrations

JN160645 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 16 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Cairo Uprising," *AL-BA'TH* says: This is not the first time that the Zionist enemy flag has been burned in Cairo. It is not the first time that the proud Egyptian people have expressed their indignation against the regime of treason and apostacy. The popular rejection of treason began with the Deversoir affair [during 1973 October war] and continued to escalate with every move by Al-Sadat until the people executed him.

AL-BA'TH affirmed that in their demonstrations, during which they burned the Zionist enemy flag, our great people in the great Egypt of 'Abd al-Nasir affirmed that the plot of liquidation, which is led by Mubarak, the heir of treason and agentry, is facing a dead end. This popular stand naturally meets with Syria's pioneering, honorable stands, and the stands of Arab manhood, pride, and vitality that have always been expressed by our leader to victory comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

In conclusion, *AL-BA'TH* says: In Cairo, our Egyptian people's voice roared: Our martyrs' blood will not be in vain. In the two stands — the stands of the people and the leader — we find good tidings of a bright future in which Damascus will embrace Cairo, which is rising to purge its soil, skies, and waters from the adulterations of Camp David and the agents who propagate it.

Official Delegation's Visit to Egypt Continues

Meetings Begin

TA151557 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 15 May 85

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck]

[Excerpt] The first morning meeting was held between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations in one of the rooms of the famous Mena House Hotel, under tight security. Heading the Israeli delegation are: Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office; David Kimche, the director general of the Foreign Ministry; and Major General Menahem 'Eynan, the chief of the IDF Planning Branch. The Egyptian delegation comprises Assistant Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, who headed the Egyptian delegation at the Beersheba talks; Mahmud al-Iryan, the head of the Israeli section in the Egyptian Foreign Ministery; and Nabil al-'Arabi, the legal adviser in the Foreign Ministry.

During the first meeting, the parties raised all the pending problems between the two countries, including a solution to the question of sovereignty over the disputed area in Tabah, the Canada refugee camp in Rafah, and bilateral normalization issues. In addition, an agenda for the meetings was set.

Officials in the Israeli delegation told IDF radio that the atmosphere was very pleasant, and both sides expressed the desire to find solutions to the pending problems. Prior to the meeting, Tamir expressed the certainty that a common language would be found with the Egyptians.

The local media are widely covering the meeting, especially the Tabah issue which will be the central topic in the discussions. Egyptian diplomats taking part in the talks have said that Egypt rejects proposals about joint management of the Tabah region, and rejects the proposal of a short period for conciliation after which — if this failed — the issue would be transferred to international arbitration. The sources added that Egypt is adamant in its position that the issue be transferred to final arbitration.

The afternoon meeting, in which U.S. observers will participate, is scheduled to start now.

2d Meeting Held

TA151619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Israeli and Egyptian delegations in Cairo have met for the second time, and this time they were accompanied by U.S. observers, headed by the U.S. Embassy in Cairo's political adviser, as well. U.S. Embassy officers have explained that their representatives are only present during deliberations on Tabah.

After this morning's session — the first one — the head of the Israeli delegation, David Kimche said that in fact the parties expressed no differences of opinion. That session was devoted to setting the agenda.

Knesset Votes Down No-Confidence Motions

TA151317 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] By virtue of the coalition majority, the Knesset voted down three no-confidence motions submitted by MAPAM, HADASH, and the Citizens Rights Movement. Avraham Shapira, chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee and one of the last ones to speak at the debate, called for the declaration of an emergency economic regimen in order to rescue the economy.

Consumer Price Index Rose 19.4 Percent in Apr

Package Deal Partners 'Shocked'

TA151419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The consumer price index increased by 19.4 percent last month. Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that the steep increase shocked the partners to the package deal. The Central Bureau of Statistics reported that last month, clothing and footwear prices increased by more than 45 percent, and the prices of apartments increased by approximately 25 percent; that alone contributed to about one-third of the index increase. Increases of between 12 and 16 percent were registered in other items.

Salaried workers will receive a 15.5 percent cost-of-living increment, and at the same time the tax gradations and credit points will be updated in the next paycheck.

The Treasury says that the high index rate reflects the pressures of inflation on the economy. Measures to curb inflation cannot eradicate the basic causes, and only a real cut in the state budget can achieve this.

In the opinion of the Histadrut secretary general, the index increase obligates the Histadrut to maintain the tools that protect the workers' wages in real terms. He told our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum that it is inconceivable for labor agreements that are still in effect or the cost-of-living agreement to be tampered with.

The leaders of the Manufacturers Association were also greatly surprised by the steep increase in the index. The association's head, Arnon Tiberg, told our correspondent Tzahi Noga that although the industrialists usually fulfill their commitments to pay the cost-of-living increment, it is not clear to him how they will be able to stand such a high increment. He believes that this index provides further proof that the industrialists are the ones to bear the major brunt of the package deal.

Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'aqobi believes that the high index is a worrisome warning signal, but he believes one should not draw hasty conclusions regarding the future of the national unity government. Minister Ya'aqobi suggests a reexamination of the way the package deal is being implemented, and he claims that there is no question that supervision of prices has relaxed considerably.

Economic Cabinet To Meet

TA151737 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The cost-of-living index soared by an astonishing 19.5 percent, sending shcok waves through the economy and confounding the partners to the package deal. Party leaders have already started consultations, and tomorrow the economic cabinet will meet in special session.

Industry Ministry Comments

TA151718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The Industry and Trade Ministry says that the 45 percent increase in clothing and footwear prices results, among other things, from the fact that the measures proposed by the ministry to supervise the prices of the new goods that were put out on the market for the summer were not approved. According to the ministry, legislation on the matter has encountered bureaucratic delays.

Finance Minister Comments on Economic Problems

TA160548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The finance minister thinks that one of the first steps that must be taken is to increase supervision over prices. In his view, the main reason for the economic problems is the state budget, which has not been sufficiently cut. In an interview with our correspondent, Minister Moda'i said the high index indicates the public's surplus purchasing power and its willingness to pay much more for products and services than their actual worth. The finance minister thinks this public willingness has been taken advantage of for the wrong reasons.

Rumors of U.S. Request To Tour Nuclear Plants Denied

TA151617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Israeli sources in Washington have denied reports alleging that the United States had asked Israel to allow U.S. representatives to tour its nuclear reactors in order to make sure that safety switches made by the United States cannot be used in the production of nuclear weapons. Such a report was published in today's issue of *THE WASHINGTON POST*.

Reportage on Situation in Southern Lebanon

Lahd Denies Jazzin Shelling

TA151919 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] General Antoine Lahd, the commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], has denied reports from Beirut that his men shelled Shi'ite villages in the Jazzin area. Gen Lahd told our correspondent Hayim Hecht this evening that the reports from Beirut are totally groundless. The area is quiet, and he believes the reports were intended to incite people in the region.

ASL Officers To Meet UNIFIL

TA150843 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 May 85 p 2

[Report by Menahem Horowitz]

[Text] The IDF has appointed officers from within the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] for liaison with the United Nations, in order to enable them to negotiate with UNIFIL officers in the future to prevent firing incidents between them and try to settle arguments around the negotiating table. Over the past few days, incidents between UNIFIL and ASL soldiers inside the security strip zone in Lebanon have again increased. IDF sources have reported that it is UNIFIL soldiers from Ireland generally prevent free passage of ASL soldiers in the regions controlled by the Irish soldiers. In several incidents, UN soldiers have fired in the air in order to drive ASL soldiers away, and in one case ASL soldiers even drove over a jeep belonging to UN soldiers from Norway.

It seems that with the IDF departure from southern Lebanon, the ASL and UNIFIL will appoint a joint committee to prevent future disputes.

IDF Deployment Completed

TA150846 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 15 May 85 p 3

[Report by Shlomo Ginosar and Hagay Eshed]

[Text] The deputy chief of staff and head of the IDF Operations Branch, Major General Dan Shomron, told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee yesterday that the wave of attacks in southern Lebanon has almost completely ceased over the past few weeks. He said the soldiers are being very scrupulous about the implementation of the precautionary measures, and the preparation of the new IDF deployment line along the border has already been completed and only requires the finishing touches.

Amal has considerable control over the area and it is stopping the Palestinians from entering the southern Lebanon area, and is preventing any such attempt by means of stringent supervision, Maj Gen Shomron said.

Increased Activity Noted in Golan Heights

Construction Work

TA151730 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1720 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpt] Golan Heights, 15 May (ITIM) — Construction work of an unprecedented scope has been carried out over the last few months on the Syrian side of the Golan opposite Allone Habashan and the areas of Tall al-Faris and Tall (Hazqa).

ITIM correspondent in the north Shlomo Hadad reports that the Syrians are building hundreds of one-story apartments as well as water reservoirs. The volume and scope of the development and infrastructure activity being done there is something the Golan residents have not encountered since the 6-Day War.

The IDF is following these developments closely for fear that the Syrians might use this activity for offensive purposes. However, some regard this activity as a positive trend and a sign that the Syrians intend to develop the region and settle it.

'Terrorist' Acts
TA160555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] There has been an increase over the past few weeks of the terrorist activities against the Golan Heights settlements. The attacks are being perpetrated by extremist Druze who live in the northern section of the Golan Heights, and involve blowing up water pipelines, sabotaging pumping installations belonging to kibbutzim and moshavim, and uprooting crops. Members of the Golan Heights security establishment assume that the terrorist acts are linked with the IDF evacuation from Lebanon. Eytan Lis, the head of the Golan regional council, told our correspondent that, in his view, there is a link between the terrorists on the Golan Heights and similar organizations in Judaea and Samaria, and they are getting directives from Syria.

Alignment Widens Lead in Histadrut Election
TA141238 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1232 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] The gap between the Alignment and the Likud in the Histadrut elections has widened: It emerges from the returns of more than 90 percent of the voters' ballots that 67.3 percent went to the Alignment, a 5-percent increase compared to the previous elections; and the Likud dropped to 21.7 percent, also a 5-percent drop compared to the previous elections. This report was filed by our correspondent 'Ido Tal.

Editorials Analyze Histadrut Election Results
TA150721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 15 May 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* says that Histadrut members who supported the Independent Liberals 4 years ago presumably voted for the Alignment this time, while Likud probably lost votes to Tehiya. These facts slightly detract from the Alignment's achievement. However, the basic fact remains — and that is that the Alignment came out of the elections with its head held high while the Likud was dealt a blow. The paper warns that one would be well advised to note that the Alignment's success in the Histadrut elections does not infer the same with regard to its chances in elections for the Knesset. The latter would be altogether a different ballgame, played by different teams, and would pose questions to which the Histadrut members were not asked to reply. However, under the Alignment's leadership, the Histadrut will, in the next 4 years, constitute a fact that will have to be taken into consideration by any government, regardless of its constellation.

DAVAR writes that, to a great extent, Yisra'el Qeysar bore the burden of the Histadrut elections almost exclusively by himself, and refrained from seeking the help of his party colleagues in the government. The idea behind this course of action was to preserve the Histadrut's independence. Nonetheless, its independence as well as its strength are merely a means to benefit society. The election results do well by the Alignment in every respect. Even if one cannot infer from them the results of elections to the Knesset, they indicate an encouraging trend. However, it is doubtful that we will be able to rest on our laurels. The economy is restive, economic measures lie in the offing, and we should be on our toes and make sure that the right decisions are made.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that one may sum up the results of the elections by saying that Qeysar won or that Qeysar's school of thought defeated that of Moda'i. Consequently, any attempt to force the Alignment faction in the Histadrut and the Histadrut faction in the Labor Party to accept an economic policy that entails a steep decline in the level of economic activity is doomed and ill-suited. Acute recession has not solved the problems of any economy in the world and will also not solve ours. The quantitative targets of the old economic policy have become outdated, and their resuscitation and implementation would at this point give the kiss of death to the entire economy. The situation has changed so much that the Israeli Government is finally forced to roll up its sleeves and seriously proceed to complete the unfinished task of formulating a comprehensive and thorough economic plan — a plan which would try to steer the current economic situation in the right direction without resorting to earth-shattering blows or coming at the expense of the productive sector of the economy.

HATZOFE writes that one cannot infer the results of elections to the Knesset, if they were held today, from the results of the Histadrut elections. Therefore, the Alignment would be well advised not to be tempted by hints that now is the right time to bring about the downfall of the national unity government. Not only is the time not ripe for such a move but, on the contrary, Israel's national interests call for keeping this government alive. After gaining slightly more strength in the Histadrut elections, the Alignment can play an important role in maintaining this unity, which is also essential to the workers.

THE JERUSALEM POST says that the original idea of a national unity government was conceived by Yitzhaq Shamir, then the Likud premier, in the expectation that the Alignment would, as it were, deliver the Histadrut in a joint effort to rescue Israel from the consequences of the Likud's economic failures. Yet, now that a national unity government has been set up, Likud leaders look the other way while their man in the Histadrut seeks to outflank the Alignment on the left. It would be dangerous to assume that, because it was clobbered 2 days ago, the small Likud faction in the Histadrut offers no challenge whatever to Mr Qeysar. Mr Peres should, however, delicately, put it to Mr Shamir that his party cannot play both sides of the street — be in a coalition with the Alignment in the government, and consistently in opposition to the same government in the Histadrut.

ALGERIA

Prime Minister Receives Sudanese Official

LD152017 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi received Yusuf Husayn Ahmad, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, who is carrying a message from General Siwar al-Dhahab to President Chadli Bendjedid.

Messaadia Receives Sudanese General

LD160920 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Algiers, 16 May (APS) — Mohamed Cherif Messaadia yesterday afternoon received the Sudanese delegation led by General Yusuf Husayn Ahmad, member of the Sudanese Transitional Government. They discussed during this meeting the fraternal bonds linking the two peoples and bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in Charge of Foreign Relations.

LIBYA

JANA on Anniversary of Founding of Israel

LD151442 Tripoli JANA in English 0820 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 25, May 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Today, the 15th of May marks the thirty-seventh colonialist anniversary of establishing the Zionist illegitimate state in occupied Palestine amid the conspiracy designed by both Britain and U.S. against the Arab nation. They planted the racist entity in the heart of the Arab homeland. In this day in 1948 the collective colonialist forces moved to plant this entity in the heart of the Arab nation to strike at [as received] liquidate the Arab nationalism replacing it with the Jewish nationalism and the Zionist movement, the imperialist creation. The establishment of the Zionist state marked the start of the Zionist wagon to storm the Arab countries one after the other.

The anniversary of the Zionist colonialist illegitimate state in occupied Palestine passes today as the Arab nation is experiencing a stage of conspiracy and reactionary alliance which aims at liquidating and ending the Palestinian cause for the interests of the American imperialism and Zionism. This happens through a handful of agents like Husni Mubarak, Husayn Qabus of Oman and others who are queueing at the Black House of the U.S. to pay homage to the consecutive U.S. administrations and submit to the U.S. imperialism all the Arab just rights in Palestine and occupied Arab lands.

The reactionary nature of the ruling regimes in the Arab homeland and their kneeling to imperialism were the reasons behind the loss of Palestine. They also stand as an obstacle in the way and efforts of Arab unification of efforts to confront the fierce attack led by the U.S., Britain and the other colonialist states.

The active force of the Arab nation is the only one called upon to pound the fortresses of reaction and break the various chains of conspiracy which the reactionary alliance parties lead in the Arab homeland. The active force in the Arab nation is the only one to take the initiative of liberating the Arab occupied lands by intensifying the efforts and fight the people's war, capable of liberating and conquering the U.S. imperialism and Zionism as happened and is happening now in Lebanon where NATO and Zionist forces fled on receiving continuous blows of the national Lebanese resistance in south Lebanon. The commando operations carried out by the southern Lebanon [?brigades] Sanaa Mheidli, Wafa Nur al-Din and Mohamed Ahmed Abbadi could be the best evidence of the ability of the active forces in the Arab homeland to achieve their goals of liberty and freedom of the Arab homeland from the reactionary forces, Zionism and imperialism, as well as achieving the aspirations and ambitions of the Arab peoples for liberation, unity and progress.

MOROCCO

UAE Foreign Affairs Official Arrives for Visit

LD151433 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Rabat, 15 May (MAP) — United Arab Emirates' Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Rashid 'Abdallah 'Ali al-Nu'aymi arrived in Rabat last night leading an important delegation on a several-day official visit to Morocco. On arrival, Shaykh Rashid 'Abdallah stated that the objective of his visit is the development of the existing strong bonds and relations between Morocco and the UAE. He also declared that he will meet, during his stay, with his Moroccan counterpart Abdelatif Filali. He was welcomed on arrival by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Abdellatif Filali, and the ambassador of the UAE.

SUDAN

Cabinet Declares South Disaster Area May 14

JN151045 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Khartoum May 15 (SUNA) — The Council of Ministers had declared the south Sudan an area of disaster as of Tuesday May 14. In a statement issued here yesterday, culture and information minister who is the government's spokesman Mohammad Bashir Hamid said that the cabinet had issued this statement following a thorough review of the critical situation in that part of the country. After the cabinet thorough study on Tuesday of the situation in south Sudan as regards the continued crisis of food supplies and the basic utilities and in light of the memorandum presented by irrigation minister and the facts, presented to the cabinet by the concerned ministers, the cabinet has decided to declare south Sudan an area of scourges as of Tuesday May 14, the statement read. The statement renewed appeal to the world community to present urgent relief aid in a bid to assist the Transitional Government overcome the miserable conditions in the South.

The government is committed to lay down necessary measures as regards opening of rail and road channels to the South in order

to deliver food supplies to the affected areas, according to the statement. The statement appealed to rebel leader John Garang to respond to the exerted efforts of the Transitional Government and international organizations in this respect and to abide by the unilateral cease-fire declared by the People's Armed Forces. In another statement the Council of Ministers declared that public transport sectors all over the country would be mobilized to transport various supplies. The statement said all regular forces would take part in this effort. The statement appealed to the public sector to contain the effects of drought and desertification.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Proposals on South
JN151801 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 15 (SUNA) — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council, TMC, Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab today received a memorandum from the intellectuals professionals and other sectors in Upper Nile.

The memorandum implied some proposals for solving the southern region problem based on Addis Ababa accord and suggested to be solved during the transitional period. In the memorandum the grouping affirmed that they do not refuse Islam but they refuse the political aim from the application of Islamic Shari'a which as they said had created isolation and separation.

Siwar al-Dhahab on Food Transportation
JN151831 Khartoum SUNA in English 1742 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Khartoum May 15 (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council TMC Chairman of the National Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab met here today with owners of transport companies in Khartoum to discuss the transportation of foodstuffs from Port Sudan to inside the country.

Siwar al-Dhahab explained the shortage in transportation performance where foodstuffs are accumulated in the port at the time that hundreds of people affected by drought die in several parts of the country. Siwar al-Dhahab called owners of transportation companies to explain obstacles they face in this task. Owners of the companies affirmed their readiness to transport the foodstuffs after removing obstacles.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Kuwaiti Amir's Letter
JN151421 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1405 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 15 May (SUNA) — Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah has asserted the strong ties between the Sudanese and Kuwaiti people, and expressed his hope that the Sudanese Government and people will achieve stability and prosperity. This came in a written message to General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab from the Kuwaiti amir in response to Siwar al-Dhahab's message. Kuwaiti Ambassador 'Abdallah al-Sari' conveyed the reply message today.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Egyptian Delegation
JN151826 Khartoum SUNA in English 1743 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Khartoum Shaban 25, May 15 (SUNA) — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council today received the visiting delegation of the Egyptian ruling National Party. The delegation congratulated him on the victory of the people and the success of the popular revolution. Siwar al-Dhahab also met with the ambassador of Federal Germany who handed him a message from the German officials dealing with the bilateral relations and means of boosting them.

Foreign Minister Receives Delegation
JN151530 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1456 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 15 May (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub met here yesterday with an Egyptian NDP delegation led by NDP Assistant Secretary General Dr Muhammad Hilmi al-Hadidi. Talks dealt with the historical relations linking the two fraternal peoples throughout their joint march and destiny. The minister explained to the delegation the principles and objectives of Sudan's foreign policy, which is based on good-neighborliness, noninterference in internal affairs, and nonalignment.

Prime Minister, SANU Leader Discuss South
JN151852 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 15, (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah today met with Chairman of Sudanese African Nationalist Union Party (SANU) Andrew Wieu and some of the Party's Political Bureau Members.

Following the meeting the Party's chairman said that he had discussed with the prime minister the internal political and economic situations in the country particularly in the South. He went on saying that he had explained to Daf'allah the Southern Politicians Grouping is not the sole representative body for the southerners but is is one of the political powers established in the South.

Prime Minister Daf'allah Interviewed by AL-QABAS
GF141812 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
13 May 85 p 20

[Interview with Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah by unidentified *AL-QABAS* reporter in Khartoum — no date given]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] You referred to the issue of the south and its relation to the economy. It seems that your optimism is not accurate since Garang has refused to come to Khartoum and to hold negotiations with the new government.

[Daf'allah] Brother Garang has made a mistake in this regard. We would like him to know that Sudan has toppled Numayri's regime and it is now on its way to establishing democracy. Tomorrow it will exercise full freedom. The future of Sudan is under discussion. This is an opportunity for all sons of Sudan to

fully and seriously participate. I would like Brother Garang to appreciate this situation and to join the march so that all efforts can be exerted for peaceful bypassing of the transitional period.

[Reporter] What will happen if all this fails?

[Daf'allah] Brother southerners are participating in the government and of course we will continue the dialogue.

[Reporter] The implementation of Islamic laws is widely discussed. How do you view them? Will you adhere to the implementation of the Islamic laws as Numayri did before or not?

[Daf'allah] This is a very sensitive topic. The Sudanese people are Muslims and love Islam. Numayri implemented Islamic laws during exceptional conditions. The implementation was hasty and incorrect which aroused the objection of some who called for it. All the dimensions of this issue must be discussed so that an option can be reached which will serve the interests of the Sudanese nation.

[Reporter] To date, you have more than 50 applications to establish newspapers and more than 30 applications to form new parties. Banners are everywhere in Khartoum. I am afraid that there is no guarantee that the experience of 1964 will not be repeated, and the parties would be a disaster to the Sudanese people. How do you view democratic life during the transitional period and after it?

[Daf'allah] It is true that currently the number of the parties is 36. It is understood that such a thing can happen during the first stage of the revolution and the freedom where anyone wants to express his views. But I think that the number of parties is not practical and that these parties will merge together and the picture will be simpler than it is now. Of course regulations must be implemented with regard to the party's activity without restricting freedom. Certain measures must be introduced which will specify conditions for the formation of parties without violating the principles of democracy.

[Reporter] The professional organizations and the trade unions also want to have a political status and stands toward the central issues. There is a current dispute on this issue inside the institutions. What is your opinion?

[Daf'allah] The professional organizations and the trade unions have an active role in the victory of the revolution. They have the right to contribute in observing the march of democracy and seeing that power is delivered to the people. Afterward the parties will work naturally.

[Reporter] Let us shift to foreign affairs. We begin with Egypt and the integration agreement signed with the Egyptian regime by the former regime. How do you evaluate this relationship?

[Daf'allah] The relationship between the Egyptian and Sudanese people is very deep and cannot be separated. We try to exploit this relationship for the benefit of the two peoples. What had happened during Numayri's regime must be corrected and revised.

[Reporter] But Egypt has commitments toward Israel.

[Daf'allah] Regarding the recognition of the Zionist entity, I would like to say that we absolutely reject Zionism. We support the Palestinian issue through action and not through words and without bargains. Concerning the Camp David accords, I view that time has ignored it, holding history responsible for it. What is important now is the consideration of Arab rights. Egypt is moving toward the Arab world. The current issue in the Arab arena is how to achieve comprehensive Arab unity and to benefit from previous experiences.

[Reporter] What about relations with Libya and Ethiopia?

[Daf'allah] Our relations with the two countries must be cordial. The deterioration of relations in the past is a personal matter concerning Numayri and the leaders of the two countries.

[Reporter] Individuals have nothing to do with that. It is due to contradictory interests and contradictory international axises.

[Daf'allah] They are our neighbors in the first place. We do not care which axis they follow.

[Reporter] Numayri is near you in Cairo. You want to present him to justice. Will you demand that he be handed over to you?

[Daf'allah] For sure the transitional government will ask brothers in Egypt to hand him over so that he can be subjected to a fair trial, or so he can present a detailed report about his black era during the past 16 years.

[Reporter] Will the Egyptian Government accept that?

[Daf'allah] I hope it will agree.

Prime Minister Receives Congratulatory Cables

JN151820 Khartoum SUNA in English 1732 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 15 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah has received today a cable of congratulations from Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami on the occasion of taking office in the Transitional Government. Al-Jazuli also received a similar cable from Yugoslavia's prime minister who affirmed the continuation of friendship and cooperation relations between the two countries and consolidating of progress and peace pillars in the world as whole.

Daf'allah Meets African, Moroccan Ambassadors

JN151758 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Khartoum May 15, (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah received here today ambassador of Central African Republic to Khartoum. Following the meeting the ambassador announced that he he had conveyed congratulation of the people and government of Central Africa to Dr. al-Jazuli on the victory achieved by the people of Sudan. The ambassador expressed his hope for the development and promotion of relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile Dr. al-Jazuli received here today Moroccan ambassador to Khartoum on the occasion of the expiry to his office term in Sudan. Dr. al-Jazuli revieved with Moroccan ambassador the developed relations between the two countries and the means of their promotion.

Party Secretary General on Starvation in Nation
JN151809 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 15 (SUNA) — The Unionist Democratic Party secretary general Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi has called for patching up the national effort to rescue the victims of starvation and thirsty in the drought-affected regions and no voice should be raised above the voice of salvation the party's spokesman said. On the party delegation's tour to the central region where it made two political symposium the party's spokesman said the delegation's tour to the central region aimed at manifesting the party's point of view over the various national issues in the present and future. He added that the party's delegation has announced rejection to [words indistinct] laws and the exigency of reconsidering what had been achieved during the defunct regime. On the foreign policy the spokesman said we are to abide by the positive alignment and we stretch white hand to all those who want to establish friendly relation with Sudan. [sentence as received]

Council Member on Visit to African Countries
JN151540 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1452 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 15 May (SUNA) — Staff Major General Phabian Agang Lopu, member of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], has said that Kenyan President arap Moi asserted to the Council's delegation, which is currently visiting Kenya, that during the defunct May regime he tried to mediate in order to solve the problem of the south and expressed his willingness to contact John Garang to convince him to accept dialogue and a peaceful solution to southern Sudan. Arap Moi also said that the deposed president rejected these efforts. Lopu added that the delegation briefed Arap Moi on the new situation in Sudan and asserted to him Sudan's welcome of any effort he may exert as a prominent African leader to achieve Sudan's unity.

Brig Gen Phabian said that the TMC delegation visited Zaire, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania and conveyed messages from the TMC chairman to the leaders of these countries. Phabian said that the messages dealt with the developments, as well as the political, social, and economic situation, that led to the recent change in Sudan.

Phabian said that the delegation discussed with Ugandan President Milton Obote the issue of the Ugandan refugees in Sudan. He said that Obote expressed his heartfelt welcome to any Ugandan refugee who returns to the country, and pledged to ensure their lives and to settle them in their country if they return. He said that the delegation reassured the Ugandan president that Sudan will not allow any refugee to practice any activity against Uganda inside Sudan.

Regarding the TMC delegation's visit to Tanzania, Brig Gen Phabian said that Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere understood the situation in our country in this new era. The Tanzanian president explained to the delegation the experience of the one party in Tanzania — the party within which democracy is exercised and opinions are exchanged regardless of the differences, because these opinions are united by common objectives. Nyerere asserted to the delegation that Tanzania does not support separatists in Africa; it condemns any kind of separatism in Africa and the world.

Phabian concluded his statement saying that the leaders of all the African countries which the delegation visited understood the new situation in Sudan and supported the policy of good neighborliness announced by Sudan. The TMC delegation visited Zaire, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania. The delegation also included Lieutenant General Muhammad Mirghani.

Revolutionary Movement Official on Policy
JN151855 Khartoum SUNA in English 1547 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Khartoum Shaban 25, May 15 (SUNA) — General Coordinator of the Revolutionary Committee Movement 'Abdallah Zakariyah said that the movement is a legitimate movement among other Sudanese political organizations. Zakariyah who had been talking in a press conference denied that his movement is provided from the policy of Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Our movement is independent, he said. He further confirmed that the Revolutionary Committees Movement is absolutely supporting the Transitional Military Council, Council of Ministers and Trade Unions Alliance. Mr. Zakariyah went on saying that the Revolutionary Committees Movement is the third theory which comes beyond communism and the international new leftist ideology. [sentence as received]

Our mission today is to focus on establishment of popular conferences in towns and villages so as to incite the people to take over power. The Revolutionary Committees Movement was earlier known as the Sudanese Socialist Popular Front which had been struggling against the defunct regime of Numayri.

Party Follows 'Green Book'
NC151622 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1537 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Khartoum 15 May (MENA) — 'Abdallah Zakariyah Idris, coordinator general of the so-called Sudanese Revolutionary Committees Movement, which was declared a political organization in Sudan today, has announced that it is an ideological, progressive, and revolutionary committee based on the third universal theory called the "end of ideologies" outlined in the *Green Book* written by Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. At a news conference in Khartoum today, Idris said: We will immediately begin inciting the masses to take power. We will formulate a program for the workers to control the factories and the farmers to control the farms. He added: We support the workers' struggle to topple their governments everywhere and we as revolutionary committees will not enter elections.

Idris affirmed that his movement is designed to establish a state ruled by people's congresses without constitution, laws, government, courts, or cash currencies. He noted that Libya is sponsoring 56 liberation movements, whereas the Soviet Union is sponsoring only 6. He said: Our differences with the Sudanese political parties lie in our interpretation of democracy. He noted that his movement does not differ from Marxist ideology. His movement starts where the Marxist ideology ends, he said. It also differentiates between the revolutionary interpretation of Islam and the interpretation that is opposed to socialism and liberation.

Establishment of Ummah-Ansar Party Announced 15 May
JN161117 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 26 May 16 (SUNA) — Ahmad al-Mahdi yesterday announced the establishment of Ummah and Ansar Party. In a press conference he held yesterday he said his party would depend on Quran and Islamic traditions. On his relation with the defunct regime, he said he avoided confrontation to save the souls of Ansar after the battles of Aba and Wad Nubawi. He acknowledged the existence of disintegration in the party which he said is dated back to a long time.

Press, Publications Committee Holds First Meeting
JN151754 Khartoum SUNA in English 1717 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 15 (SUNA) — The committee on press and publications laws revision, chaired by the Transitional Military Council's press advisor, Bashir Muhammad Sa'id, has held its first meeting here today. Sa'id said, in a statement following the meeting, that the meeting had reviewed in general the documents representing the 1930 press and publications laws, 1931 press regulations along with the 1973 press and publications laws, adding that the general framework of the new proposed law had been also discussed in the meeting. The TMC press advisor also said in his statement that the committee had recommended the amendment of the laws limiting freedom of publication and expression, profiting from other countries' laws and experiences in press field and adopting laws that cope with requirements of the democratic phase. Sa'id further said that agreement on general principles and bases comcerning distribution and other press requirments had been reached.

He moreover explained that the committee had been divided into several working groups, each assigned to carry out determined mission.

SPLA Radio: SPLA-SPLM on Situation in South
EA151856 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] In an announcement by Radio Omdurman, the military government has told the world that the southern Sudan was a disaster area. Following a report submitted by Mr Samuel Aru Bol, the deputy prime minister to the nominal government under the Military Council, the Cabinet appealed for what it called international help for the south. In the light of this announcement by Khartoum, the Sudanese People's Liberation Army - Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM] official spokesman made the following statement:

SPLA, which is in control of much of southern Sudan, knows more about the conditions in the south and how the citizens in the rural areas are faring. We in the SPLA know more about the life and conditions in the rural areas of the south than those politicians resident in Khartoum, Juba, Malakal, and Waw. From our first-hand knowledge, the rural population, which forms over 98 per cent of the population of the south, has been having a satisfactory harvest since the war began two years ago. Rains have been sufficient and there has never been shortage of dhurrah [sorghum] or maize in many rural areas of the south. The kind of shortages we know are being felt are in the area of luxury goods, such as sugar and perfumes for the few ruling elites in Juba, Malakal, and Waw.

This was the result of our stoppage of river transport which was because the Khartoum government had abused these vital civilian means of transport by turning it into a puppet [as heard] for ferrying soldiers and war materiel to the garrisons in the south. A region or a country does not fall into disaster when a handful of well-to-do citizens are unable to receive their luxury goods. We are mindful of the welfare of all the Sudanese and particularly the masses of our people. We would be the last people to ignore their suffering. Indeed, this war we are waging to change matters in our country is being done on behalf of the suffering and neglected masses.

Through decades dominants [as heard] in Khartoum and recently in Juba deliberately refused to introduce new agricultural methods and new crops or the use of tractors to improve and increase food production. The result has been poverty, which is endemic and perennial in all rural areas of our country, even when there were sufficient rains. Instead, the rural producing areas have been taken over by ministers, senior administrators, and selfish businessmen, all to the detriment of the ordinary citizens who form the majority of the Sudanese people.

The declaration is merely a military tactic. The Military Council is going to transport military hardware and soldiers during this period under cover of bringing aid to the people. We would like to tell the public that the Sudanese, especially some officials in the south, have bad records as far as international or domestic aid is concerned. [Words indistinct] in the form of food or clothes or money has always not reached the victims of the disasters [sentence as heard]. They end up as the property of those given the responsibility to administer them to the needy.

If there is any need for international help for the people in the areas under our control, we shall not hesitate to make that appeal and that the aid should come to SPLA-SPLM, because it is the people's organization. It is also to be recalled that the SPLA-SPLM, being in control of vast areas in war zone number one, that is the southern part of this country, has launched an ambitious agricultural campaign already well under way in order to produce adequate quantities of food crops for SPLA-SPLM members, as well as for citizens. So it is not to be assumed that the movement is insensitive to the needs of the population in the south. It is already doing everything possible in its power to alleviate the chronic suffering in the south which has been

induced by the malpractices and mismanagement of successive regimes in Khartoum and Juba. If the nominal Cabinet in Khartoum is genuine about the welfare of the Sudanese citizens and not merely seeking a military advantage, then it should address itself to the famine and drought in the eastern and western parts of our country.

TUNISIA

L'ACTION on Es-Sebsi-Al-Qadhdhafi Talks

PM141317 Tunis L'ACTION in French 1 May 85 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Fulfilling Our Two Countries' Aspirations to Complementarity"]

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, had a meeting in Tripoli yesterday morning with Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi.

The meeting, which lasted more than 1 hour, took place in the presence of Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, deputy chief of staff of the Libyan Armed Forces, and Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison. At the end of the meeting Caid es-Sebsi made the following statement:

"I have had the honor to be received by Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, to whom I conveyed greetings from Supreme Combatant President Habib Bourguiba, along with his sincere fraternal wishes and hopes for sustained progress and prosperity for the fraternal Libyan people. I was happy to have the opportunity for another meeting with the colonel and to discuss with him the development of fraternal relations between our two countries and ways and means of promoting those relations at all levels, so as to fulfill our countries' aspirations to complementarity, and to avoid anything likely to hamper that process — I found that Col al-Qadhdhafi attached the same importance as President Bourguiba to strengthening our relations and raising them to the highest level.

"We discussed what some foreign media have spread and published about statements attributed to the Tunisian leaders and their Libyan counterparts, and it seemed to us that they were untrue. We also discussed the cooperation established between our two countries and the colonel stressed the need to continue action with a view to consolidating the ties uniting the two fraternal countries and to ensure the continued implementation of the agreements concluded during the previous meeting of the Tunisian-Libyan joint grand commission held in Tunis at the end of December 1984. Col al-Qadhdhafi asked me to convey his best wishes to the Supreme Combatant and his sincere good wishes for the Tunisian people's progress and prosperity."

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Returns From Tour of Tigray Projects

EA151105 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, returned to Addis Ababa today after visiting current rehabilitation work and various developmental institutions in Tigray Province, where he issued directives.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu initially visited the SOS children's village, which is making a contribution by accepting and raising orphaned children and those affected by natural disaster. He examined the state of children being raised by the organization in the children's village in Mekele Town.

In the briefing given to the comrade secretary general during the occasion, it was disclosed that currently the children's village, which is operated free of racial discrimination, takes care of children 1 year of age and below from the towns of Mekele, Addis Ababa, Awasa and Harer. These children have been orphaned due to the wars waged by plotters and antipeople's forces as well as by drought-related disasters. It was also stated that the organization's work in taking care of and educating the children is exemplary, and makes a major contribution.

During the comrade revolutionary leader's visit it was stated that the children's village, in addition to the humanitarian work it is carrying out within its standard program, is currently giving major daily assistance by giving the children food through the support and cooperation it gets from the people and the revolutionary government. After he was briefed, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam stated that the organization's work, ideals and human service were worthy of praise. He added that, in particular, it sets a good example and will contribute to the program of our party and government to assemble our orphaned compatriots. He encouraged officials and affirmed that our party and revolutionary government will give the necessary support to the good work being done by the children's village.

The comrade revolutionary leader next visited the newly established (Midaban) shelter station, situated in Mekele Town, which has been built for our compatriots who have been severely hit by the effects of drought. It has been stated that major life saving work is being carried out in this shelter station by giving emergency food, clothing and medical assistance to our numerous compatriots who daily turn up from the provinces. After touring the shelter station our comrade revolutionary leader issued directives on how further emphasis should be placed on medical services and health care in addition to daily food aid.

In addition, the comrade secretary general toured and admired the developmental institutions established by the people of Tigray region to accelerate their development in addition to their periodic major activities. He further encouraged representatives of the party, government and public organizations to show more results. At the conclusion of his visit, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam issued the necessary directives to the relevant comrades regarding the care being given to our recipient compatriots and developmental work in general.

WPE Central Committee Audit Commission Meeting Ends

EA151423 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Audit Commission ended its second regular session today after adopting its work program for the next 6 months. The 3-day meeting, chaired by Comrade Teka Tulu, WPE Central Committee Politburo alternate member and Central Committee Audit Commission chairman, exchanged views and held discussions based on the central report from the Central Audit Commission executive body and reports from regional audit commissions. The meeting also passed the Audit Commission [words indistinct] presented by Comrade Asrat Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and WPE Central Audit Commission member, and assessed the activities of the audit commissions' work at all levels over the last 6 months.

As the directives of the audit commissions were imperative for the strengthening and growth of the Workers Control Committee, the meeting has enabled them to strengthen their common understanding. The meeting held discussions on some procedural problems encountered and questions raised by (?some) audit commissions, and formulated an appropriate work method. Discussions were also held on the relations of audit commissions with government and mass control bodies for the implementation of party programsand the 10-year plan, and on ways to further strengthen this relationship. The meeting assessd the drought problem in our country and the participation of the audit commissions in related activities, and the implementation of the audit commissions directives from the higher body.

UGANDA

Assembly Passes Constitutional Amendment Bill

EA151428 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The National Assembly has passed a constitutional amendment bill. The bill which was tabled by the minister of justice and the attorney general, Mr Stephen Ariko, is aimed at enabling parliament to make provisions for the better carrying out of the principles and objectives of the Constitution with regard to the elections to the National Assembly and the formation of a government.

The bill provides that any political party taking part in a general election should have national support. It also provides that a candidate at nomination for election should be a registered voter and it empowers parliament to disqualify for nomination for election any person who has not yet resigned from public service during the prescribed time. The bill further provides for the time

when specially elected members should be elected which should be in the first meeting of the Assembly after dissolution of parliament.

Replying to comments raised during debate on the bill, Mr Ariko stressed that the provision on showing support does not mean infringing on the principle of secrecy as some members had feared. On the whole, he said, this was meant to strengthen the political parties. He further argued that [word indistinct] at this early stage would reduce hideous [words indistinct] that could be incurred in the preparation for election. The minister dispelled fears that the bill it passed would stop any individual from enjoying his freedom of association, saying that it would only encourge new parties to gain nationwide support.

Reacting to comments raised concerning presidential powers, the minister called on members to have trust in the president once they have elected him, explaining that these powers will be used responsibly once the public shows their confidence in him. He pointed out that for certain offices like that of the judiciary, public service commission and others which required a high degree of integrity and impartiality, the president had been vested with the powers to appoint members of this body and such powers are being exercised responsibly.

He said it is the same powers which empowered the president to appoint the electoral commission. The minister further clarified that the resignation of civil servants is an optional choice and this bill only sought to disqualify those who did not do so on time.

Commenting on the results of the election, he said that certain parties should not entertain the idea that if they don't win, the election would have been rigged, or should go to the bush to fight an elected government. The minister urged such parties to practice mature politics and called for political education of the masses. The bill was passed with a majority of 78 votes with 30 against.

BURUNDI

Al-Qadhdhafi Continues Visit to Bujumbura

Al-Qadhdhafi Pledges Defense Aid

LD160037 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpts] On the second day of his visit to Burundi, which falls within the framework of the growing role of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Great 1 September Revolution in spreading Islam and bolstering the front of the Muslims, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the brother commander of the revolution visited, Bururi Province, 70 km from the capital Bujumbura. He was accompanied by Col Jean Baptiste Bagaza, the president of Burundi.

On his way back, the brother commander stopped at the village of Rumunji, where an official and popular rally was held.

Jean Baptiste Bagaza spoke at the rally in the local language of the province. He praised the role of the Great 1 September Revolution and its commander Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in bolstering the African causes and facing up to the imperialist, Zionist, and racist challenges confronting the continent.

The brother commander then addressed the masses. He said: I greet you, people of Bururi Province and inhabitants of the village of Rumunji. We have come to you in response to an invitation from my dear friend President Bagaza. Bururi Province is worthy of this visit and this honor. This is because it was from this region that the resistance moved out against foreign colonization and because it was from this province that production operations stemmed, as we can see today. Furthermore, Arab culture and Islam are well established in this province. My friend, President Bagaza, relies on you and on your efforts for the development of production in this province.

I have repeatedly refused to visit a country that adjoins yours. I have refused to visit Zaire as long as it remains ruled by the agent Mobutu, who desecrates the other half of Lake Tanganyika.

We are meeting here with my dear friend, President Bagaza, in Bururi Province of Burundi, while this agent meets with his Zionist masters in occupied Palestine.

We are meeting here for the sake of Africa's unity and liberation and for the sake of the development of cooperation and the bolstering of relations between Libya and Burundi. We have decided to develop cooperation in the field of production between the two countries.

Libya has decided to bolster the defense capability of Burundi.

I thank you for your great warm welcome. I assure you that we are with you in resisting imperialism and racism until the liberation of Africa and the attainment of its unity.

Long live united free Africa! Down with imperialism! Down with racism! Down with Mobutu, the agent of Zionism!

President Bagaza held a dinner banquet in honor of the brother commander of the revolution and members of his delegation at Bururi Province. It was attended by members of the government and party in Burundi and a number of senior officials.

Al-Qadhdhafi Lectures Students

LD160910 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday evening met with the professors and students of Burundi University at the Palace of Congresses, in the Burundi capital of Bujumbura. The meeting was attended by President Jean Baptiste Bagaza, the president of the Republic of Burundi, members of the government and the party, and a number of officers of the Armed Forces of Burundi.

The brother leader of the revolution delivered a lecture at this meeting in which he dealt with the means necessary for the realization of the untiy, progress and liberation of the African Continent from the colonialist domination of the Western colonialist states and the inevitability that the blacks will prevail in the world, according to what the *Green Book* has said. He pointed out that this meeting is necessary between the sons of Africa — the one continent. Africa is being subjected to circumstances which differ from other continents. It is the only continent which is inhabited by the black race which, because of its color, is being subjected to racial discrimination and oppression by the white race. The leader pointed out that the *Green Book*, in its third chapter, predicted that the blacks would prevail in the world for scientific reasons. The role of the yellow race ended when it migrated on a large scale from Asia to Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, when the Monguls, Seljuks and the Arabs migrated. Then followed the role of the white race until the Belgians reached Burundi. This indicates the tyranny of the white race. This colonialism has now begun to retreat. Proof of this lies in the fact that the Burundians now rule themselves without the Belgians.

He referred to the maltreatment of the American blacks in the United States, and pointed out that the most important thing is that the vanguards of the black race have begun to invade the world. No matter how long ago the blacks arrived in America, as far as the history of mankind and the struggle of races are concerned, that was the time of arrival of the vanguard of the black race in the world. He pointed out that the white race has begun to wake up and realize this black advance and began to force it to retreat. He said that proof of this lies in the presence of Liberia in Africa — this is the reason which made them restore their relations with the Israelis before anybody else.

The brother leader reaffirmed that the role now is for the black race. No matter how they try to resist it, this race will spread throughout the world as there are factors which work in the interest of this race, including the fact that this race is growing rapidly while the white race is decreasing as a result of birth control. The brother leader pointed out that the white race knows this fact, and therefore it has decided to destroy the black race. Europe and America now fear the revival of the black race from

Africa; they regard this race as an atomic explosion as far as they are concerned. Thus they will work to foil it.

The brother leader then reviewed the means the whites use to destroy the black race, including their dependence on the colonialism brought by the church to Africa, which did not know the church or Christianity before. Christianity came to Africa as a means of colonialism. The attempt to separate the church from the European states is a false attempt. He reaffirmed that Western colonialism wants to dominate Africa spiritually, and has therefore entrusted the church with this role. This is one of the hellish means which Western colonialism chooses in order to dominate the black race.

He said that among the means for destroying the black race — in addition to the Christian religion — is the economic situation, which colonialism left behind in order to plunder the wealth of the Africans and to drown the latter in a useless process of consumption which can weaken Africa economically.

He added that among the other means is the fact that most of the African regimes were made by colonialism, which liquidated the African leaders who wanted to liberate Africa, including Lumumba in the Congo, [word indistinct] and Modibo Keita, and replaced them with lackeys. Colonialism is continuing to toy with the political regimes in Africa because white colonialism wants to make us either lackeys or conspires against us until we submit to it. The brother leader pointed out that on the economic side there is a clear destruction in Africa, which is full of huge capabilities, while Africa is living on the border line. [Sentence as heard] They made Africa a market for their goods. The brother leader reaffirmed that the liberation of Africa is possible, but it is inevitable that we should first be aware of these facts because awareness will push us towards liberation, and this liberation should be jamahiri.

He pointed out that among the failures of the effectiveness of the African Continent is the effort being made by African youths in unfruitful production. Colonialism brought this to Africa so that the energies of Africa are wasted on unproductive work, and to divert Africa's attention from thinking, awareness and work, because if we — as Africans — work, we will remove all their influences and deprive them of their capabilities so that Africa will become a great power. The brother leader pointed out that revolution has not triumphed yet in Africa, and reaffirmed that the genuine revolution is the one which will free us from all these influences and obstructions. He pointed out that America is the bitter enemy whom we should fight in every sphere. If we decide to do so, we will inevitably triumph.

The leader condemned the meetings held between the French-speaking African states every year under the leadership of France, and reaffirmed that this is a colonization of Africa and that France is using these African states as a trump card to be played in its competition with America.

The brother leader at the end of his lecture praised the joint cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Burundi and said: I want to declare before you that I will submit to the basic popular conferences in the Jamahiriyah a proposal for contributing to the balance of payments of Burundi, which is suffering some problems. I declare also that Libya will contribute to the increasing of Burundi's defense capability.

The President of Burundi then made a speech at the beginning of which he saluted the brother leader of the revolution and said: I would like to thank him in front of the leaders of the party and university professors for the new ideas that he brought with him regarding independence — ideas which call for dignity, freedom, and justice among people. He stressed the importance of liberating the African Continent and its unity and freedom and the liquidation of Zionism, racism in all its forms, and expansionism in all its forms. He said that all these principles are common between us, and that solutions cannot be found except in our unity and solidarity.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Reports on Restoration of Ties With Israel Denied

AB151055 Paris AFP in English 1046 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Bangui, May 15 (AFP) — Authorities in the Central African Republic today denied reports that Bangui would restore diplomatic relations with Israel in the near future. A statement issued by President Andre Kolingba said any rumours of such an impending move were baseless.

The denial coincided with a visit to Israel by President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, one of only six African states maintaining official ties with Israel — which has led to renewed speculation about the possibility of other African governments recognizing Israel. Most African countries broke off links with Israel in the wake of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, and only Zaire and Liberia have since re-established relations. Lesotho, Swaziland, South Africa and Malawi also have diplomatic ties with Israel. Yesterday Marshal Mobutu was quoted as telling Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in Jerusalem that he was "convinced" that other African states would soon restore relations with Israel.

Persistent reports have held that Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, one of the leading pro-Western African heads of state, was planning to recognize Isreal and could bring several other countries in his wake, notably the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Gabon and Togo.

ZAIRE

Military Operations Continue in Shaba Province

AB152135 Paris AFP in French 1144 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Kalemie (Zaire), 15 May (AFP) — The Moba and Kalemie regions in the northeastern part of the Zaire's Shaba Province continue to be "areas of military operations" 6 months after rebels have occupied Moba town for 3 days, according to official reports from there.

Various sources stress that the situation has been calm for several weeks both in the Moba and Kalemie regions and its immediate surroundings. However, according to a reliable source, 2,500 soldiers continue to operate within a 500 km landstrip laying

between Uvira at the border with Burundi and Moba. According to authorized sources, the 13 November Moba attack and the subsequent military intervention left 110 persons dead in the region. According to the sources, the "post-Moba" operations resulted in dozens of victims and missing persons. Over 1,000 houses were burned down. The International Red Cross Committee (CICR) put the number of displaced persons at about 20,000. In addition, about 30 villagers from Katandala, near Mpala, about 50 km north of Moba, were massacred by soldiers on 10 February, according to reliable sources in Lubumbashi, the capital of the Shaba region, where the headquarters of the military region and the 21st Brigade operating in this region are based.

According to the same sources, on the basis of firsthand testimonies, about 10 soldiers led by Second Lieutenant Ngimbi Dizmil assembled both men and youths in a house that afternoon, burned it down and opened fire on them. The soldiers suspected the village fishermen of giving supplies to the rebels who took refuge in the Nzawa mountains nearby and were reported to have arrested a certain Sulutu for the same reason.

Nevertheless, the official in charge of the Moba region said that "there has been absolute peace there since the middle of November" and he "formally" denied that there were any incidents whatever. But, according to military sources, there were "skirmishes" between the rebels and the regular forces near Mount Nzawa and that some villagers must have been caught between the fires. Authorized and independent sources also said that there were dozens of missing persons in the region. Some of the victims, many of whom were killed by knives and spears, were "hurriedly buried."

Last November the CICR mission managed to visit "dozens of detainees who were kept in custody for security reasons." The sources also reported cases of plunder, sometimes attributed to the rebels, the inhabitants or the soldiers, and stressed that the situation is becoming peaceful since the end of 1984.

Observers note a "favorable evolution" in the coordination of the activities of the military and civilians with the view to improving the relations between the troops and the population and to repairing the possible material damage.

"Already, after Mobutu's visit to Moba on 25 November, considerable improvement was evident," a witness said. In a speech at the Central Square, the head of state had pointed out that the soldiers were "not there" to resort to acts of retaliation, but rather to protect the people and their property.

The authorities acknowledge that "mistakes might have been made by unruly soldiers" but such cases cannot be "generalized." It is also said that sanctions were taken against soldiers who were accused of theft — including officers. Evidence of the restoration of calm is the authorized resumption of small-scale fishing and traffic on Lake Tanganyika, while the reduction in the strength of the troops at Moba is under consideration.

According to various sources, the rebels who claim to be members of the People's Revolutionary Party, seem to have pulled back to the mountainous region north of Kalemie where they have engaged in the exploitation and sale of gold, frequently traveling to and from Tanzania and Burundi.

At the end of November, a hydroelectric station at Bendera was attacked, according to reliable sources in Kinshasa and Lubumbashi, and a soldier was killed. On 9 and 10 December, rebels attacked the Kalemie airport and on the 22d, the chief of a neighboring village was killed. In January, an ambush on the road from Kalemie to Bendera caused about 12 deaths and several wounded among the paratroopers, the source adds. A civilan was also killed. In the same month, a contingent, which had captured a guerrilla training camp at Wimbi, was attacked by rebels, causing an unknown number of deaths. Other clashes were reported here and there, such as the one which occurred on 21 February at Kabimba, where a cement factory employing Belgian nationals is situated.

About 250 Europeans live in this region, and they are mostly missionaries and traders, but other than these isolated cases they have not been harassed. A missionary, who was piloting a small plane requisitoned by the Army at Moba in November, was captured and killed by rebels. The two officers accompanying him, including Colonel Nsoki Miansi, chief of intelligence for the military region, who were also captured, were never found.. A French businessman at Kalemie, Mr Leuzy, who was suspected of smuggling and of supplying information both to the soldiers and the insurgents, has been reported missing for some months now, according to a reliable source.

BENIN

Police Say 40 Killed on 13 May at Nigerian Border

AB151524 Paris AFP in French 1507 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Cotonou, 15 May (AFP) — The clashes that took place on Monday at the Benin-Nigeria border between security forces and "illegals" left about 40 dead, including several children, among the expelled immigrants, according to a statement by the commissioner commanding the Beninese police post of Krake-Beach (facing that of Seme where the clashes took place).

These disclosures were cited on Wednesday by the Beninese national daily *EHUZU* which pointed out that the clashes occurred when several truckloads of immigrants expelled from Nigeria, tired and having run out of patience, tried to pull down the barriers erected in front of them and enter Benin territory.

The Nigerian security forces were reported to have firedon the passengers of [words indistinct] could still be found on Wednesday morning at the site of the incident.

A Ghanaian wounded on Monday by two bullets was still undergoing treatment on Wednesday in the Red Cross tent at Krake, as an AFP special correspondent was able to see. Furthermore, according to informed sources, a Nigerian policeman was reported killed during the shootings which lasted half an hour.

On Wednesday, the situation was calm at the border, and many "undocumented" aliens continue to cross the border on foot through the bush with their luggage on their heads.

BURKINA FASO

CEAO, FOSIDEC Ministerial Council Opens 14 May

AB141511 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpt] The 21st session of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] ministerial council meeting, which is also the 14th session of the board of directors of the Solidarity and Intervention Fund for the Development of the Community [FOSIDEC], opened this morning at the headquarters of the community in Ouagadougou. The opening ceremony took place in the presence of the secretary general of the CEAO and representatives of the seven member states including our minister of financial resources, Comrade Justin Barro Damo, current chairman of the Council of Ministers. This meeting takes place 8 months after the historic summit of Bamako, which made important decisions and called for morality and rigor in the management of the community's affairs. The speech of the secretary general of the community was, therefore, a real profession of faith. In fact, Drissa Keita, the secretary general, promised to set up a solid team in order to attain the objectives assigned to the community by high authorities of the community. He also promised to transcend national divisions to build a genuine community solidarity and implement the austerity measures decided upon by the member states to cope with the crisis.

GHANA

Rawlings Speech Read at International Seminar

AB151920 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has observed that the critical economic situation which faces most African countries, especially drought-stricken nations, makes the issue of peace and liberation very urgent for Africans. He noted that peace is seriously threatened in the world by hunger, disease, and human misery and concrete remedies must be found to these problems.

The chairman's remarks were contained in a speech read for him by the special adviser to the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, at the opening of a 3-day international seminar on peace and liberation in Accra this afternoon. The PNDC chairman said the world's resources are being squandered in the proliferation of weapons of destruction while a fraction of these resources could alleviate hunger and misery in the world. Peace, he said, is being denied the valiant and heroic peoples of Central America and South Africa in their just struggle for freedom. Flight Lt Rawlings reaffirmed Ghana's dedication to the achievement of peace in the world, adding that our country will not turn its back on the cause of peace and liberation. Ghana, he said, will continue to play its role within the context of the Organization of African Unity, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations' Organization, to advance the cause of peace.

Force Commander Visits Ghana-Togo Border

AB152052 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The force commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo, has visited the Aflao border to acquaint himself with the operations for the evacuation of Ghanaian immigrants from Nigeria. The force commander was particularly anxious to know about the condition of the Ghanaian victims of the shooting of the Nigerian border officials. On his instructions, two of the victims on admission at a hospital in Lome were flown to Accra and have been admitted at the 37th Military Hospital.

5,000 More Ghanaians Arrive From Nigeria by Sea

AB151918 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Five thousand Ghanaians from Nigeria arrived at the Tema harbor today on board two Ghanaian vessles. So far, about 14,000 immigrants have returned home by sea. According to an official of the National Mobilization Program, the aliens among them will be handed over to their embassies who will arrange to send them back to their countries. The official said transport is being provided to get the passengers from the port to the nearest lorry stations to avoid congestion at the port.

One of the returnees said Ghanaians still in Lagos are more than those who have returned home. According to him, more people

are still going to Lagos from other parts of Nigeria. He said about 40 vehicles belonging to Ghanaians have been seized by the Nigerian authorities who are demanding 3 years' tax-clearance certificates from their owners before they are allowed to bring them home. In the meantime, the Nigerian authorities have set up another transit camp for the immigrants at Seme, near the Benin-Nigeria border. Two-thousand four-hundred Ghanaians were moved from that camp to Lagos today.

GUINEA

Communique Issued on Release of Former Officials

AB161018 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 15 May 85

[Communique of the Military Committee for National Redress and the Government issued on 15 May in Conakry — read by Captain Mohamed Traore, minister of communications and tourism]

[Text] Communique of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] and the Government:

People of Guinea, the legitimate ambition of the CMRN and of the Second Republic's government is to change Guinea into a peaceful and quiet country; a land of democratic freedoms and social justice; a country with a keen sense of self-esteem, desirous of equity and goodness. This is in conformity with the promises contained in the various pronouncements of the CMRN since it assumed power in Guinea on 3 April 1984. Hardworking people of Guinea, the CMRN, which wants to preserve your material and moral interests, your dignity and your honor, has decided on your behalf and in your interest to address itself to the findings of the National Investigation Commission set up in the wake of the 3 April 1984 event in order to investigate the former authorities of our country. After a long and tedious year of investigations, the sole purpose of which was to shed light — and full light — on the responsibility of each of those who had presided over the destiny of our people for over a quarter of a century, the CMRN and the government held a joint session on 14 May 1985 under His Excellency Colonel Lansana Conte to examine, among other things, the report of the National Investigation Commission. The meeting approved the distribution of the detainees into numerous categories as proposed by the commission, with each category corresponding to the accusations levelled against them. Since the charges levelled in one of these categories do not allow the detainees to be tried by a competent court, the meeting has decided to set them free as of today, 15 May 1985. The persons in this category are:

Diallo Balde.....former minister
Mohammed Lamine Toure.....former bank and insurance governor
Fode Mamoudou Toure.....former finance minister
General Somah Kourouma....former chief of staff of the Land Force
Galema Guilavogui.....former minister
Moussa Diallo.....former minister
Sekou Cissoko.....former commissioner general of youth
Mamouna Toure.....former minister
Toumany Sangare.....former minister
Ahmadou Sy.....[no title as heard]
Boubacar Diallo.....former minister
Ibrahim Fofana.....former minister
Cellou Diallo.....former secretary of state
Alia Camara.....former secretary of state
El Hadj Fode Soriba Camara..former minister
Sekou Kaba Alvares...former commissioner general for information
Dr El Hadj Abdoulaye Barry..former provincial governor general
Jeanne Martin Cisse.....former minister
Alafe Kourouma.....former minister
Ibrahima Ba.....former provincial governor
El Hadj Mamoudou sy.....former minister
Aminata Toure.....[no title as heard]
Second Lieutenant Amara toure
Second Lieutenant Biah Sangare
Second Lieutenant Mady Sangare
Second Lieutenant Diawadou Sow
Second Lieutenant Lancine Keita
Second Lieutenant (Houseini) Keita
Lieutenant Baba Keita
and Private Moussa Doumbouya.

Concerning the other accused, the meeting ordered a more thorough investigation with the help of fresh charges with the view of bringing them before a tribunal.

[Issued] in Conakry, 15 May 1985 by the Council of the CMRN and the Government.

NIGER

Government Announces New Gasoline Prices

AB150734 Niamey Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beginning today, the new prices for petroleum products becomes effective. In Niamey, a liter of premium gasoline will sell for 280 CFA francs while regular gasoline will sell for 255 CFA francs. The news [words indistinct] because last night all filling stations in the city were overcrowded with motorists, motorcyclists, truck drivers, and others who wanted to fill their tanks before this morning.

NIGERIA

Evacuation of Aliens by Ship Continues 15 May

AB151546 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpt] The evacuation of illegal immigrants from the Lagos harbor continued today with the departure of the vessel carrying hundreds of people to Benin and Togo. A short while ago, a Radio Nigeria staff correspondent at the port telephoned to say that another ship was about to leave for Ghana. Our correspondent says that the Navy has joined the Army in providing medical

supplies for the illegal immigrants awaiting embarkation. The Lagos State Government has also joined in the operations.

Since the evacuation began a few days ago, thousands of illegal immigrants had been carried to their different countries in ships provided free of charge by the Federal Military Government.

25,000 Sent Home Via Sokoto
AB151635 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] From Sokoto State comes a report that 25,057 illegal immigrants have been sent home from Sokoto border posts between the 3d and 10th of this month. Another 74 were conveyed to Lagos for evacuation to their home countries. The Sokoto State assistant director of immigration, Mr Duro, said the illegal immigrants were from Niger, Benin, Ghana, Togo, and Burkina Faso.

Damages From 'Rampage' Reported
AB152148 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Equipment worth over 1.3 million naira was damaged during the rampage at Murtala Mohammed International Airport by the illegal immigrants. The acting managing director of the Nigerian Airport Authority, Alhaji Abubakar Ahmadu, disclosed this today while addressing airport correspondents. He said the cost includes damage to communication equipment belonging to the Civil Aviation Department. Alhaji Abubakar said that the authority's equipment destroyed was estimated at 300,000 naira. He added that the Federal Government had given the indication that it would assist the affected establishments.

Alhaji Ahmadu stated that traders within the airport whose property was damaged would also be taken care of. He said the airport was partially cut off from the outside world because of the destruction of communication equipment.

Journalists Reportedly Beaten at Border
AB151908 Paris AFP in English 1839 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpt] Cotonou, May 15 (AFP) — In Lagos, the progovernmental newspaper the *DAILY TIMES* today told how two of its journalists and photographer, as well as the driver of their car, were beaten up by Nigerian soldiers when they tried to approach the Seme customs post on Monday. The paper said the soldiers first told the car to turn around, then followed and stopped it, ordering the occupants to get out. The soldiers then beat all four with both fists and gun-butts, smashing the photographer's equipment, the *DAILY TIMES* said. After letting the four go, one of the soldiers was quoted as saying: "If I catch you on this road again, I will kill you — go and write anything you like in your paper."

Most journalists have been prevented from approaching the immigrants massed at the border during the last week's events. Some Nigerian journalists were also beaten by immigrants being held at a camp near Lagos airport on Sunday and Monday.

Papers Examine Problem of Aliens
AB151338 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 15 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Three papers, the *DAILY TIMES*, *THE PUNCH*, and *THE VANGUARD*, comment on illegal aliens. The *DAILY TIMES* in its editorial condemns the recent riot by illegal aliens at the Murtala Muhammad Airport transit camp. It states that the action confirms the general impression that illegal aliens' propensity to commit crime is very high. The paper says it is unthinkable that the unauthorized immigrants should have the audacity to beat two soldiers and a policeman to a state of unconsciousness. The *TIMES* feels that the provocative action could have led to a chain of unpalatable repercussions, but for the maturity displayed by Nigeria's security forces. The paper is of the opinion that the reign of terror and vandalism unleashed on the country by the illegal aliens could have been avoided or minimized if not for some mistakes of logistics. It believes that the delay in opening the borders after the issuance of the ultimatum, as well as the initial uncooperative attitude of the Republic of Benin, helped to create a charged atmosphere at the borders. To worsen the situation, says the *TIMES*, the borders were again closed immediately the stipulated time expired. The paper contends that adequate planning should have been made to avoid some of the lapses.

In continuation of its editorial on the repatriation of aliens and the country's work ethic, *THE VANGUARD* believes that there must be other factors which facilitate the entry and stay of illegal aliens in Nigeria, besides the tightening of the country's border security network. The paper points out that the economic and social situations of the neighboring states contribute immensely to the influx of aliens into Nigeria. However, *THE VANGUARD* is worried that these aliens find ready employment in the country at a time when an estimated 40 percent of the nation's employable labor force is unemployed. It attributes the phenomenon to two factors which it says need urgent practical solutions.

According to the paper, the first is the natural preference of employers to cheap labor while the second is Nigerians' aversion to certain categories of jobs. *THE VANGUARD* notes that the problem shows that the work ethic phase of WAI [War Against Indiscipline] has not yet succeeded in disabusing from the minds of Nigerians the illusions of oil-fueled prosperity. Continues the paper: If the country's work ethic is successfully restructured to the extent that Nigerians are prepared to do all kinds of jobs, the incentives to illegal aliens to come and stay put will be substantially decreased, since there will not be enough jobs to go round hosts and guests.

Last Sunday's illegal aliens' rampage at the Murtala Muhammed Airport engages the attention of *THE PUNCH*. That the aliens went on rampage out of hunger, says the paper, must be recognized. At the same time *THE PUNCH* states that it stands to reason that in today's Nigeria it is economically unsound to

think of feeding illegal aliens in transit. The paper believes that a government that decided on allowing the illegal aliens to go away with only 20 naira raw cash, has a moral obligation to feed the same aliens when their money ran out. However, *THE PUNCH* points out that since Nigeria is not having the best of times economically, it will be disastrous to play the big brother role to all Africans, no matter how legal their presence, while citizens are losing jobs by the thousands. Asks the paper: How fair would it be for the government to feed the illegal aliens awaiting deportation, while thousands in Ajegunle, Mushin, and other ghettos could do with the same square meal a day? It notes that there is no time Nigeria can effectively champion the continental cause without a sound economic base. According to the paper, this is one issue still bedevilling the Lagos Plan of Action years after it was signed. While acknowledging this fact, however, *THE PUNCH* commends the nation's security forces for the civilized manner with which they handled the fury of the illegal aliens last Sunday. Their action, it states, is a thing of joy and express the hope that it will be a pointer to the future reactions to similar situations that may occur.

Military Council Reduces Sentences of Politicians

AB151700 Lagos NAN in English 1627 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Lagos, May 15, (NAN) — Mrs Gladys Iyama, the mother of three, convicted for unlawful possession of cocaine by the Lagos zone of the miscellaneous Offences Tribunal, is to die by firing squad. Her sentence was confirmed yesterday by the Supreme Military Council (SMC) at its meeting in Lagos. Also to die by firing squad for unlawful possession of heroin are Lasunkanmi Awolola and Jimmy Adebayo.

At yesterday's meeting, the SMC reduced to 10 calendar years the 21 calender-year jail term passed on former Governor Aper Aku of Benue on March 25 by the Kaduna zone of the Special Tribunal on the Recovery of Public Property for conspiring with other persons to withdraw unlawfully some money from the account of Benue Breweries Ltd., sometime in April 1983. The council also reduced the 21-calender-year jail term passed on J.A. Anemba, former acting general manage of the Benue Breweries, to five calender years.

Former Governors Abba Rimi of Kaduna and Wilberforce Juta of Gongola also had their 21 calender-year jail terms reduced to five calender years each by the council. Rimi was jailed for corruptly enriching 96 legislators of the Kaduna House of Assembly with N500,000 while Juta was convicted for corruptly paying former Gongola legislators N300,000. The SMC, however, ordered the affected ex-Kaduna legislators to refund N42,000 each within 14 days while N300,000 is to be recovered from former legislators in Gongola.

The 21-calender-year sentence passed on former Oyo commissioner for health, Alhaji Busari Adelakun, was also reduced to five calender years but Alhaji Adelakun will forfeit N155,000 to the Federal Government. Mr Samuel Kolade, former chairman of National Bank and Mr Joshua Tuki, a former director of the bank, had their 21 calender-year jail terms reduced to five calender years each but they will forfeit to the Federal Government the N1 million by which they corruptly enriched the proscribed UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria].

The SMC confirmed the life imprisonment sentence on a former principal accountant of the NYSC [National Youth Service Corps], Abdul Jimmy Yusuf, in addition, he will forfeit N1,845,074.95, a Mazda panel van and a generator valued at N52,000 to the Federal Government. Two others, Alhaji Abdullahi Adamu, former chairman of Benue Cement Company, and Mr Francis Endeley, former commissioner in Rivers, had their 21 calender-year sentences reduced to two calender years and 15 calender years respectively. In addition, Alhaji Abdullahi will forfeit to the Federal Government N200,000 which he corruptly enriched the banned NPN [National Party of Nigeria] while Mr Endeley will forfeit N3,911, a generator at Sagbama and a building at Nkpogu village in Rivers.

Federal Capital Territory To Be Known as Abuja

AB151550 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The entire Federal Capital Territory of Abuja is now to be known simply as Abuja. Its administration will now consist of a municipal government for Abuja City and four development areas for the rest of the territory. The Supreme Military Council has given approval for the making of appropriate constitutional amendments to effect the changes. The minister of the Federal Capital Territory has been empowered to exercise all the functions conferred on the military governor of a state under Decree No 12 of 1984. He can also exercise the powers conferred on the head of the Federal Military Government under Decree Number 17 of 1984. The new law is spelled out in a decree which was approved by the Supreme Military Council yesterday.

School Reopens After Closure for Student Unrest

AB150825 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The Federal Technical College, Yaba, which was closed down due to student unrest, has been reopened. A statement signed by the principal of the institution, R.A. Onahe, advises candidates for WAEC [West African Examinations Council] and technical examinations to report immediately.

SIERRA LEONE

President Stevens' Term Extended by 6 Months

AB160740 Paris AFP in English 0714 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Freetown, May 15 (AFP) — Sierra Leone's parliament today unanimously extended President Siaka Stevens' term of office by six months to allow time for a new electoral register to be drawn up. His current term should have expired on June 13.

Attorney General and Justice Minister Abubakar Kamara told Parliament that the new register was needed to allow people who had reached the age of 21 since the last election to vote.

The bill's passage cleared the way for a national delegates conference on July 4-5 to elect a leader of the ruling All People's Congress who would be the party's presidential candidate.

Party officials said the new election would be held by October.

Mr Stevens, 80, has ruled Sierra Leone for the past 16 years. He said in April that he would only remain in office until the new electoral rolls were drawn up, setting off nationwide speculation about who would be his successor as party leader.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Arab League's Chadli Klibi

AB151812 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpt] Chadli Klibi, the secretary general of the Arab League who arrived yesterday afternoon in our country, was received this morning by the head of state. Mr Klibi was accompanied by some of his colleagues, including Mr Abraham, the deputy secretary general of the League in charge of African and international affairs. Koffi Atsu Amega, the Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, was present at the audience.

At the end of the 1-hour audience, Mr Klibi told the press that he delivered a verbal message of friendship and respect from his brothers, the heads of state and sovereigns of the Arab League to President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

[Begin Klibi recording] Yes, indeed, I had the great privilege to be received by President Eyadema for a long talk. I delivered a verbal message of respect and friendship from his Arab brothers and we held very interesting and in-depth talks on various important problems concerning Africa, the Arab world and, above all on topics related to the Arab-African cooperation. I can assure you that President Eyadema has a very deep understanding of all these problems. He expressed his solidarity with our struggle for the freedom of the Palestinian people so that they may obtain their right to self-determination.

Palestine is a homeland and an independent state and should be granted its legitimate place in the region. I also told the president that the Arab people and the Arab states give lasting support to the struggle of African peoples who are still under the yoke of colonialism, and we give particular support to the Namibian issue and to the struggle of our brothers in southern Africa for their dignity and freedom.

President Eyadema and I also talked about the terrible war going on between Iran and Iraq and he expressed his regrets, his deep regrets, concerning the prolonged war between these two countries. He said that it is a deadly war which can only threaten the peace, stability and prosperity of the region. He also expressed the wish that the efforts exerted by Arab countries to put an end to this war will rapidly come to fruition, which is in the best interest of peace and stability in the sub-region and in the world.

Generally speaking, we expressed the wish to see cooperation between us pursued in all fields. We also expressed the desire to see a new summit which will gather Arabs and Africans following the one which was the first step toward the cooperation we just talked about. You will remember that it was in 1977 in Cairo and some 10 years have passed since. It is time to review the efforts made during these 10 years. We should also be able, between Arab and African brothers, to give a new impulse to this cooperation which, we are all convinced, will promote the prosperity and peace in our two, Arab and African, regions.

To conclude, I should say that I am very happy to have been granted an audience by President Eyadema who is considered in Africa and in the Arab world as a great African. I am an African and an Arab from the Maghreb and I share the same view in considering the Togolese head of state a great African, a wise man who has always worked for the prosperity of his country as well as for the unity of the continent, while keeping in mind the necessity for mutual respect and solidarity between the states by abiding by the laws which rule the international community, that is cooperation and peace among all. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Arrives in Huila Province on Visit

MB151501 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Huila Province this morning for an official visit. At the Lukanca airport, comrade president and his delegation were received by Rafael Sapilinha Sambalanga, coordinator of the Huila party provincial committee and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and a number of provincial party and government officials.

The presidential delegation includes Comrade Antonio Franca Ndalu, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and chief of general staff of FAPLA; Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning and member of the party's Central Committee; and the ministers of fisheries, foreign trade, construction, home trade, and energy and petroleum, as well as other party and government officials.

This morning, comrade president met with the members of the regional military council of the fifth region which includes the Huila, Namibe, and Cunene Provinces. The meeting discussed aspects of the prevailing political and military situation in the region. The Angolan head of state also met this morning with provincial leaders with whom he discussed issues related to the socioeconomic life of the province.

This is the third official visit made by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Huila Province. The last visit took place last year from 12 to 15 June, during which comrade president, heading an important party and government delegation, toured the fifth political and military region to assess the prevailing situation and the level of organization of the party and local government organs.

Dos Santos Addresses Officials

MB151711 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 May 85

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at a meeting with Huila provincial party and government officials in Lubango on 15 May — recorded]

[Text] I would like first to convey to you all my greetings and the greetings of the delegation accompanying me. I would also like to thank the comrade coordinator of the Huila Party Provincial Committee and chairman of the regional military council, as well as all civilian and military officials and residents of Huila Province for the warm welcome that they have given us since our arrival this morning.

Ours is a working visit. It is our second visit in less than 2 years, and our desire is to familiarize ourselves with the existing problems in this political and military region, assess the level of implementation of the decisions made during the last visit, find out the views of the comrades from the military region, namely comrades from the regional military council and commissars from the various provinces, about the difficulties that they have been experiencing, gather their proposals to solve these problems, and finally to jointly assess the path that we will travel from now on. This means we must outline guidelines for the future.

Since our arrival, we have held a number of working meetings. Accordingly, we were briefed on the political and military situation and met privately with the comrade coordinator of the party provincial committee. Now we are gathered to hear about the organization and operation of our party in Huila Province, and the activities of the government sectors dealing with the solution of economic and social problems of Huila, Namibe, and Cunene Provinces. These provinces fall under the regional military council of the fifth region.

My schedule includes a number of tours of several economic and social projects. However, as I said earlier, ours is a working visit, that is, we will dedicate most of our time to assessing problems of the region and finding solutions. We were glad to note that there was some progress, and this is evident not only from the briefing of the comrade chairman of the regional military council, but also from the psychological, political, and moral climate among the people we have met since our arrival. [Words indistinct] great enthusiasm of the residents who expressed their adherence to the ideas and policies of our party, and their firm determination to continue making efforts and sacrifices so that we may apply the political, economic and social program of our party, thus contributing to the resolution of the problems of our country.

We may also say that this progress is evident from the small show organized by the comrades of this province, which displays agricultural and industrial products and other achievements of the province.

The explanation made to us at the show indicates that there has been a recovery in production levels. Therefore, there has been a certain amount of growth and progress. I remember that during my last visit we decided that we should make efforts to revitalize as soon as possible our production levels based on the existing capacities at the various production sectors of the province. We know that we have not yet reached that level, but I can see that you have made great efforts which will gradually increase production. There are still problems which we had already detected last year, namely those related to the availability of expertise and equipment [words indistinct] raw materials, management, drought, [words indistinct], transport problems, and so on. There are also problems related to the maintenance and management of economic units. However, I believe that all these shortcomings will be discussed during our visit and we shall find [words indistinct]so that steadily we may solve the problems that we still have. We will thus increase production in all sectors, because the answers to all our economic and social problems depend on the increase of production and productivity and the improvement of the political and military situation. In this field the comrades of the Armed Forces are also making many efforts. We are pleased to note the various successes attained in the struggle against the UNITA armed gangs. We are thus gradually creating the condi-

tions for developing agricultural and stock-raising activities which we defined as the basis of our industrial development.

Savimbi Says Foreigners Will Not Be Freed

MB150750 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 15 May (KUP) — All the MPLA economic infrastructures will be attacked and destroyed unless the Cubans leave Angola. Expatriate technicians working for the MPLA regime are in grave danger if they persist in working in Angola.

This strong warning, which was contained in a 10 May statement by the operational strategic command, signed by General Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, UNITA's president and supreme commander of the FALA, comes in the wake of the capture of 34-year-old British engineer Stephen Bows at a diamond mine at Luo, southwest of Lucapa, where the MPLA's president held a meeting on the same day.

Gen Dr Savimbi, UNITA's president, said that in the future captured foreigners would not be freed as had been declared earlier in March this year. Countries whose nationals persisted in staying in Angola and are captured, should contact a Paris-based organization, Doctors Without Frontiers, to take care of their health and correspondence.

Gen Dr Savimbi, UNITA's president, disclosed that his organization, for reasons beyond its control, has suspended any informal contact with the International Red Cross committee.

President Gen Dr Savimbi also said that Namibia's independence would not be achieved without UNITA's participation, because we would never allow a hostile government in our rearguard. We are ready to pay any price to achieve these objectives.

BOTSWANA

Chiepe Opens Conference of Diplomatic Envoys

MB161258 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, has reiterated Botswana's position concerning liberation movements. Opening the biannual heads of missions conference in the National Assembly this morning, Dr Chiepe said that Botswana supported liberation movements and understood why they had resorted to struggle. It is the government's policy not to allow liberation movements to attack Botswana's neighbors from its territory. Dr Chiepe added that this was a long-standing policy and liberation movements have in the past cooperated.

The minister told country's ambassadors and high commissioners that the conference afforded them the opportunity to be up-to-date on local events. She said that nothing has so far come out of Bophuthatswana's threat to attack Botswana, and that although Botswana does not recognize that country's so-called independence, it did not bear any grudge against it. Dr Chiepe further said that Botswana and South Africa had agreed that there was no need for the two countries to sign a nonaggression pact. She condemned the killing of blacks in South African black townships as deplorable, saying South Africa looked like it was on the brink of a civil war.

On Namibia, the minister told Botswana's heads of missions that the Western Contact Group had denounced South Africa's recent decision to create an interim government in Namibia, not recognized internationally.

On the home front, Dr Chiepe called on other ministries and departments to attach their personnel to Botswana's foreign missions abroad to improve the manpower situation there. She said that one of the major problems facing the missions was that there were not enough to make an impact on the world. However, she said the situation was improving with the establishment of two new missions in Zimbabwe and Sweden.

The conference, which will among other things discusss Botswana's foreign policy, is chaired by Secretary of External Affairs Mr Geoffrey Garebamono.

ANC Member Victim of 14 May Bomb Blast

MB150912 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0955 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, May 15, SAPA — A South African political refugee killed yesterday morning when a powerful car bomb exploded in Gaborone was the victim of an attack, Botswana police said today.

A senior police spokesman told SAPA from Gaborone the man — identified in news reports as Mr Vernon R. Nkadimeng who left South Africa several years ago — was a member of the African National Congress.

No arrests had yet been made and the spokesman declined to say who police thought were responsible for the attack. Investigations were continuing, he added.

MALAWI

Diplomatic Relations Established With Tanzania

MB151745 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Government of Malawi have established diplomatic relations with effect from today. In an announcement, the spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs in Lilongwe said the decision to establish diplomatic relations has been taken with the desire of promoting and strengthening relations between the two countries and peoples, and to foster better links of understanding on cooperation. The spokesman said that the two countries will exchange high commissioners as soon as possible.

FRG Minister Arrives for Economic Talks
MB150826 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The German minister for economic cooperation, Mr Jurgen Warnke, arrived in the country last night for a 4-day official visit. While in the country, Dr Warnke, who is leading a 16-man, high-powered delegation, will hold discussions with government officials and tour some projects aided by the West German Government.

President Meets FRG Minister
MB151807 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The West German minister for economic cooperation, Dr Jurgen Warnke, currently on a 4-day visit to Malawi, today called on his excellency the life president at Sanjika Palace in Blantyre. Dr Warnke told the MALAWI NEWS AGENCY later that during the audience, his excellency the life president expressed appreciation to West Germany for its continued assistance to Malawi. Dr Warnke said he is in Malawi to get first-hand information on how the European Community, and West Germany in particular, could render economic assistance to developing countries. He said West Germany was happy to be associated with Malawi, a country, he said, which was the model partner in cooperation in Africa. Dr Warnke also described Malawi as a decisi[illegible]factor of political and economic stability in southern Africa.

Earlier today, Dr Warnke held discussions with Malawi business executives in Blantyre, during which he outlined West Germany's economic development policies toward Third World nations.

MOZAMBIQUE

FRG To Provide $10 Million in Development Aid
MB151848 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Federal Germany has earmarked about $10 million of development aid for Mozambique during the 1985 fiscal year. This was announced by the Federal German minister of economic cooperation, Jurgen Warnke, last night shortly before he left Maputo at the end of a 2-day official visit. Mr Warnke said about $6 million of the money will be used in financial cooperation between the two countries. More than $1 million will be for technical cooperation and the remainder will be for food and medical aid.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Warnke was received by President Samora Machel. President Samora Machel expressed the desire to see increasing cooperation between the two countries in various fields. Accompanying President Machel at the meeting were the foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, and the telecommunications and posts minister, Rui Lousa.

4 Portuguese Kidnapped by 'Armed Bandits'
MB161058 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Four Portuguese citizens were kidnapped yesterday by armed bandits on the Namaacha road linking Maputo to Swaziland. Eyewitnesses confirmed this to AIM today. Celeste Lemos was traveling from Namaacha to Maputo together with three children aged between 9 and 11 years. Two of the kidnapped children were her daughters. Their vehicle was burned where it had been stopped. At almost the same time, another Portuguese citizen traveling from Namaacha to Maputo with a child was intercepted nearby by the armed bandits, who were unable to kidnap him due to prompt intervention by our armed forces. Jose Vitorino Martins, the owner of Aristocrata shoe shop in Maputo, has already reached Maputo with the child.

NAMIBIA

Security Forces Kill 275 SWAPO Insurgents
MB150940 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0903 GMT
15 May 85

[Excerpt] Windhoek, May 15, SAPA — Security forces in Northern SWA/Namibia have shot dead 26 SWAPO insurgents in the last 19 days, bringing to 275 the number of SWAPO combatants "neutralised (cq)" in battle since January 1, the SWA Territory Force [SWATF] announced in Windhoek today.

In the same period one member of the security forces was killed in a skirmish, the SWATF said in a statement.

His name had already been released by South African defence headquarters in Pretoria.

In the corresponding period last year, security forces in the territory killed 222 SWAPO insurgents.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pieter Botha on Violence, U.S. Campaign
AU151732 Paris AFP in English 1709 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Paris, May 15 (AFP) — The current violence in South Africa stems from a conflict between moderate blacks and revolutionaries, South African State President Pieter Botha said in an interview published by *LE FIGARO* newspaper here today.

Speaking to journalist Marianne Lohse, Mr. Botha said that the unrest was "a conflict between blacks who want to cooperate, who accept the evolutionary process, and revolutionaries."

The revolutionaries, headed by the African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Communist Party, were "trying to destroy the daily lives of black people," he added.

"The only way for us to restore order is to fight them," he told the right wing Paris daily.

When asked with whom he planned to talk in the majority black population — since he has always expressed his refusal to talk to groups advocating violence — Mr. Botha said he had already made "contacts with many blacks."

He mentioned recently-created black local councils, as well as two leaders of the government-created tribal homelands: Kwazulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi and the leader of the Lebowa Homeland, Dr. Pathudi.

Answering a question on the possibility of abolishing the country's pass laws for blacks, Mr. Botha said the government was "studying ways in which all South Africans could be identified by similar documents."

On the anti-apartheid campaign in the United States, which has led some companies and official bodies to heed calls for a withdrawal of South African-linked investments, Mr. Botha said: "I do not understand this negative attitude.

"If you are the leader of the free world and you want to keep the Soviet Union away from South Africa, you cannot weaken the current government.

"If this country were to fall into the Soviet sphere of influence, the world's greatest reserves of strategic minerals would be controlled by the communists," President Botha said.

"South Africa is thus of vital importance for the free world."

Introducing the South African president to its readers in the full page article, *LE FIGARO* noted that Mr. Botha "is one of the heads of state who, constitutionally, has the most power."

"He is also one of the most controversial," the paper said.

"While carrying on a policy of change — his opponents accuse him of wanting to 'liberalize' apartheid and not to dismantle it — he has to confront growing internal agitation, (and) an economic crisis which accentuates even further the revolutionary climate."

19 Injured in Faction Fighting at Free State Mine

MB151159 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Nineteen people were injured in faction fighting at the President Brand gold mine in Welkom last night. A spokesman for Anglo-American told our economic staff that mine security officers had been called to the No 1 hostel to stop further violence.

The police had also been called and rubber bullets were used to disperse the warring parties. The spokesman said the reason for the fighting was not yet known. However, 500 Xhosa employees had indicated that they would like to go home. He said no one was seriously injured, and that the situation at the mine was peaceful. The spokesman said the mine management was concerned about the continuing unrest at hostels and was making every effort to discover the cause of the trouble.

One Killed in Soweto; Other Incidents Reported

MB151845 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1843 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Pretoria, May 15, SAPA — A young black man was killed with "spades and pitchforks" in Johannesburg's Soweto township today.

The SA Police reported in the 8pm unrest situationer that the 27-year-old man was attacked by a mob numbering about 150, but said the reason for the violence was unknown.

Earlier today, police at Beaufort West fired tearsmoke to disperse a group of about 200 black youths converging on the town's magistrates court, SABC radio news reported.

Two youths, aged 12 and 15, were arrested for allegedly stoning the police.

Radio quoted a police spokesman as saying the youths had demanded the release of a number of people arrested last week on public violence charges.

In the 8pm report police said a few stonethrowing incidents occurred this afternoon in Soweto, Duduza, and Kwazakele.

"In one incident police had to make use of birdshot and in two incidents, tearsmoke to disperse groups," but there were no injuries.

"At Kwazakele and New Brighton one incident each of petrol bombing of private vehicles" occurred. In one incident, police had to make use of tearsmoke to disperse rioters. Again there were no injuries.

"In Soweto this afternoon, about 150 blacks killed a 27-year-old black man with spades and pitchforks. The reason for this is unknown. No police action was taken," the report stated.

In the situation report for the period noon to 4pm today, the police public relations division in Pretoria noted only a few incidents.

"Isolated incidents of stone-throwing occurred in Galeshewe (Kimberley), Bhongolethu (Oudshoorn), Sebokeng (West Rand) and Soweto," according to the report.

In Soweto, a delivery vehicle was looted and in the Zamdela township of Sasolburg the home of a black member of the SA Police was petrol-bombed.

There was no damage, nor reported injuries.

"In the colored township of Grahamstown, police dispersed an illegal gathering of 150 people with tearsmoke, and in a second incident a private citizen fired a pistol on a stone-throwing mob of 30 blacks. There were no reported injuries."

New Legislation on Publication Control Introduced

MB151422 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] New legislation aimed at tightening regulations governing publications has been tabled in parliament. The new bill provides for increased powers to police and Publication Board officials. A police officer may seize any publication or object for 96 hours if the officer deems it to be undesirable. The officer will have to submit the publication to a committee for a ruling during this period. The bill also makes provision for tougher penalties for offenses. A penalty of 10,000 rand or imprisonment of up to 5 years for a first offense is provided for. It also states that if more than one banned item is found in a person's possession, it will be assumed that the person intended publication or distribution. As far as videos are concerned, the bill provides for stricter measures to censor films for home viewing.

First Contingent of Peace Officers Graduates

MB151456 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The director general of the Department of Cooperation and Development, Mr (Phillip van der Walt), says the success of the newly established peace officers will depend on their acceptance by the communities they serve.

Speaking at the passing out parade of the first contingent of 117 peace officers in Soweto today, Mr (Van der Walt) said their acceptance would be determined by their ability to protect communities against criminal elements as well as the violent actions of (?revolutionaries). He said peace officers would act in a complementary role to the SAP in all aspects of law enforcement.

ANC Radio Denounces Botswana Bombing of Member

MB160745 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1700 GMT 15 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Defying all reason and logic the apartheid regime in Pretoria is continuing with its desperate murderous schemes in an attempt to achieve the impossible. The dastardly and heinous crime in the brutal assassination of Comrade (Roger Simeli) by the racist agents in Gaborone, Botswana, not only aimed at dampening the revolutionary spirit of our masses but to hold the courageous people of Botswana at ransom.

The latest bomb in Gaborone is a build up by the apartheid regime toward forcing the government of Botswana into signing a pact similar [word indistinct] Mozambique last March. [Words indistinct] our determined people, the apartheid regime, in pursuance of its cherished dream of being a regional power, failed last February to eliminate two patriots, Nat Serache, and (Gabriel Pule) in a bomb attack in Botswana. Like in the People's Republic of Mozambique, in a pattern similar to the one used now against Botswana, was activated [as heard] by the apartheid regime to subdue the government of Frelimo — attacks which resulted in the loss of life, the destruction of property [words indistinct] by the apartheid regime in Mozambique, with the sole aim of pushing the Mozambican Government to get into negotiations against their will. Likewise in Botswana today the racists have once more resorted to their stick-and-carrot policy for their final push.

In the latest bomb attack, for instance, the extensive charge used by the aprtheid regime to murder our comrades was so powerful that a number of people who are not members of the ANC or the South African Congress of Trade Unions, SACTU, were injured and their properties destroyed. If then the regime, as it claimed, was (?actually) after the ANC or SACTU why then the powerful charge that obviously affected the local population? Why?

The answer to this is simple and straightforward. It is right there in the racist vocabulary. It [words indistinct] no matter how cynical to intimidate the Government of Botswana and its people. For those of us who have been following the [words indistinct] of the African people, it is well known that [words indistinct] the governments of Frelimo and [words indistinct] it still casts its hawklike eyes on the Government of Botswana. Lists containing names and residential addresses of people considered to be a threat to white minority rule were handed over to the Botswana Government to expel them. But seeing that the expulsion was in no way halting the people's offensive inside South Africa itself, the apartheid regime resorted to abhorrent crimes in order to satisfy their sadistic lust for blood.

Like the brutal murder of trade unionist Andries Raditsela, the brutal assassination of Comrade (Roger Simeli) should be condemned by all peace-loving people the world over. The intimidation and (?bloodletting) in southern African states once more (?confirms) that the apartheid regime is unable to stop the mighty [words indistinct] (?raging) like wildfire toward our enslaved motherland.

The masses of our people are striking back at the racist enemy which [word indistinct] faced with this volcanic situation internally, the enemy is now trying to spill its reactionary forces into independent African states. The ANC will not be stopped from pursuing its (?dark) course, despite bombings and Nkomati. What the apartheid regime pretends not to understand is that the ANC has become indistructible, moving from strength to strength. Finally it should be borne in mind that the enemy has committed such dastardly acts [words indistinct] condemned by the international community. The brutal assasination of (Roger Simeli), an activist of the SACTU, was similar to the brutal murder in detention of the trade union activist Andries Raditsela. Our people, then, should treat the murder of Comrade (Roger Simeli) with the contempt that it deserves.

SWAZILAND

Mnisi Returns, Calls Talks With RSA 'Fruitful'

MB151801 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, says the talks between the Swazi delegation, led by him, and the South

African Government, led by his counterpart, Mr Pik Botha, were cordial and fruitful. Addressing a press conference at Matsapa Airport this afternoon on his arrival from Cape Town where the talks were held, Mr Mnisi said the Swazi delegation and the South African Government discussed a wide range of topics, including the plight of the Swazi migrant workers, border security, industrial development, rail links, road communications and peace and stability in southern Africa.

The foreign minister told members of the press that their schedule was so tight that they were not able to talk about the border adjustment. He, however, assured the press that another day will be set aside whereby a high-ranking Swazi delegation will go to South Africa for the land talks. Mr Mnisi said much as they wanted to hold talks with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, they were unable to, because he was engaged with other state duties.

The foreign minister was accompanied by, among others, the minister of defense and youth, Brigadier Fonono Dube; the minister of labor and public service, Mr Mhlangano Matsebula; the ombudsman and secretary of the Supreme Council of State, Mr Robert Mabila; the principal secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Z.L. Mkhonta; the principal secretary in the Ministry of Labor and Public Service, Mr John Mngomezulu; Councillor J.K. Msweli; and the chief of protocol, Mr John Dube.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Assures Nujoma of Continued Support

MB160606 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has assured SWAPO of Zimbabwe's continued moral and material support for the liberation of Namibia. Comrade Mugabe made the assurance when he met the SWAPO president, Comrade Sam Nujoma, in Harare yesterday.

Comrade Nujoma briefed the prime minister and the ZANU-PF Central Committee on the liberation struggle in Namibia, before flying back to Lusaka. The SWAPO leader said his organization is determined as ever in its fight against the Pretoria regime, which is now trying to impose an interim government in Namibia. He said the interim government, to be installed on 4 June, is made up of racists and puppets, some of whom had been SWAPO members, but who had been too weak to stand South African pressure.

Minister Notes Increase in Dissident Activity

MB160614 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The minister of home affairs, Comrade Simbi Mubako, said the upsurge in dissident atrocities is a probable indication that the dissidents are stepping up activities before the general election.

Comrade Mubako was commenting on the murder of four ZANU-PF supporters who were shot in the Mbembezi area on Monday night. Those killed included three brothers, Richard, Rafael, and George Zondi, and the Reverend Aaron Madabu, in whose house the murders took place.

Comrade Mubako said the number of security forces and patrols has been increased, and a high security alert will be maintained throughout the election period.

Diplomatic Relations Established With PDRY

MB151917 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Zimbabwe has established diplomatic relations with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, PDRY. A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today says the relations, which are at ambassadorial level, are in line with the principles enunciated in the United Nations Charter. The Charter calls for noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and respect for independence and national integrity.